

Iran Contemplates the Bill for Gulf War

Cost Disrupts Life in Tehran, and Grumbling Now Is Heard in the Streets

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — The cost of a long, grinding war with Iraq has begun to disrupt daily life in Iran, provoking grumbling in the street and increasing economic controls by the government.

Foreign reserves, strained by military purchases, have fallen as far as authorities feel is safe despite efforts to keep oil exports at profitable levels, diplomatic sources said.

As a result, the imported goods that helped keep Iranians comfortable through nearly seven years of warfare have become scarcer and risen sharply in price, hitting hard at living standards of the poor families most attached to the revolutionary Islamic government.

Iranian leaders repeatedly have emphasized that Gulf shipping lanes must be kept open for passage of tankers carrying Iranian oil. Unlike Iraq, its enemy since 1980, Iran depends entirely on ships through the Gulf to export its petroleum, which normally accounts for more than 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings.

The sharpest first impression greeting a visitor returning to Tehran for the first time since the war began has been the apparent plenty. Shop windows have stayed full, drivers have maintained a flood of traffic that keeps the city streets clogged. Utilities such as telephones and electricity have kept pace with uncontrolled growth in the suburbs.

But after seven years of guns and



A South Korean policeman beat a crippled student with his own crutch during a demonstration in Taejeon. About 500 people were protesting in support of striking cabbies.

Strikes Hit 400 Firms In Korea

Police Step Up Crackdown on Demonstrations

SEOUL — Tens of thousands of workers struck about 400 companies on Wednesday, a day after the government's first intervention in labor unrest that has crippled vital export industries, news reports said.

At the same time, the national police director ordered security forces to crack down on the violent demonstrations that have broken out in connection with the labor unrest.

"Police forces will be used to stop promptly any violent protests taking place outside work places, and all those involved will be arrested," the director, Kwon Bok Kyung, said in a statement.

Mr. Kwon said the police would also step up efforts to identify "outside forces" he said were trying to instigate labor disputes. The police have accused anti-government groups of encouraging labor strife for political purposes.

Following the order, police officers fired tear gas to disperse about 500 students demonstrating in support of striking taxi drivers in the provincial city of Taejeon, about 85 miles (137 kilometers) south of Seoul. About 20 students were reported to have been arrested in the 10-minute clash.

The students shouted slogans such as "Abolish pro-management labor unions!" and "Democratic unions!"

The demonstrators were among 3,500 students from 82 colleges and universities nationwide who gathered at Choonnam University near Taejeon on Wednesday morning to form what they called the National Congress for Student Leaders.

The Labor Ministry reported strikes at 419 factories across the country, involving miners, textile and electronics workers, taxi and bus drivers.

Threatened to paralyze the capital Saturday if wage talks failed.

On Tuesday the deputy labor minister, Han Jin Hee, ended two days of violent protests against subsidiaries of Hyundai, the nation's largest conglomerate, by promising workers raises and other benefits.

The workers said they would be back on the job Thursday.

Mr. Han told 20,000 striking Hyundai workers at a stadium outside the southern industrial city of Ulsan that the government would do its best to obtain the benefits by Sept. 1. Such a promise from South Korea's authoritarian government is a virtual guarantee.

Although Mr. Han said that the workers' demands would be met, he did not specify whether that promise included the freeing of labor unions from government control or interference, which is among the strikers' main objectives.

Hyundai's founder, Chung Ju Yung, and his son, Chung Mong Joon, the president of Hyundai Heavy Industries, met in Seoul with labor union leaders Wednesday and agreed to recognize a new labor alliance that embraces half of the 12 Hyundai companies in Ulsan.

In return, union officials promised to exclude "outside elements" — students or others who have tried to politicize workers.

At the end of the meeting, the Chungs, father and son, joined hands with the labor union officials and held their arms above their heads in a show of victory.

Although the agreement Wednesday applies specifically to Hyundai Heavy Industries, one of the group's companies, both executives and workers said that it should also speed settlements at other Hyundai companies.

Strikes began after President Chun Doo Hwan agreed June 30 to accept opposition demands for democratic reforms.

Soviet and Iran Shadow 3d U.S. Convoy in Gulf

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Soviet and Iranian ships shadowed on Wednesday a powerful U.S. warship and a reflagged Kuwaiti tanker that slipped into the Gulf unannounced en route to Kuwait for loading.

The convoy, at least three tankers and three U.S. Navy ships, moved into the Gulf during the night without advising regional authorities.

The latest convoy was the third to enter the Gulf under U.S. protection. Its timing was a surprise because attention had been focused on four reflagged tankers that have been loaded and are waiting off Kuwait for a U.S. Navy escort back through the Strait of Hormuz.

Once through the Strait of Hormuz, the latest convoy joined the amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal, which is carrying RH-53D Sea



Glass Arrives in U.K.
Charles Glass, the American journalist who was held hostage for two months in Beirut, arrived Wednesday in London, where he was reunited with his family and met with U.S. officials. He was flown from Damascus, where Syrian troops brought him after he had escaped from his captors in Beirut Tuesday. Page 2.

Stallion minesweeping helicopters and Marine SeaCobra helicopter gunships.

The convoy came to a temporary halt off the United Arab Emirates port of Sharjah, as the Sea Stallions flew over nearby waters, before resuming its voyage.

"Officials indicated that they noted no unusual Iranian air activity," Rear Admiral Harold J. Berenson, the commander of the U.S. Middle East Force in the Gulf, said in a statement distributed in Washington.

The statement was issued from his command ship, the LaSalle. It said that the six-ship group included the 295,000-ton petroleum ship Townsend and the 46,000-ton liquefied gas carriers Gas Queen and Gas Princess.

The convoy's escorts were the guided missile destroyer Kidd and the

As Tracks Rust, Soviet Press Questions 'Heroic' Rail Project

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

TYNDA, U.S.S.R. — Three years ago, as millions of Soviets watched on their television screens, two crews of jubilant railroad workers laid the "golden link" on a railroad in eastern Siberia. The "project of the century" was declared complete, ahead of schedule.

In fact, despite the elaborate ceremony and self-congratulatory coverage, the 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) Baikal-Amur line was not finished on Sept. 27, 1984, and will not be for another two years.

Long stretches of track are now rusting from disuse. Workers living in one of the world's coldest climates are underemployed, undersupplied and underhoused. Prospects for the Soviet Union's newest railroad are still uncertain.

The fate of the rail line, probably the last of the country's so-called "heroic" projects in which thousands toil amid great hardships, is a striking example of the wasteful mismanagement that has characterized Soviet growth.

It is the kind of legacy that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, must contend with as he tries to put his country on a more rational economic footing.

Designed to complement the famous Trans-Siberian line to the south and to move rail traffic farther from the sensitive Chinese border, the Baikal-Amur line is a key factor in plans for the development of the rich mineral deposits of the Soviet Far East and another route to the growing ports on the Pacific coast.

Construction began in earnest in 1974 with a call issued from a congress of the Komsomol, or Young Communist League. Tens of thousands of young people poured into the rail-project zone, above and to the east of Lake Baikal, working in temperatures of minus 55 degrees centigrade (minus 70 Fahrenheit) in winter and bounded by insects in the summer.

For 10 years, there was practically nothing but good news. The project produced heroes. The tracks, built on permafrost across 2,230 bridges and culverts and through 18 miles of tunnels, were laid according to schedules set in successive five-year plans. Books, films, paintings and songs were issued praising the endurance and enthusiasm of the Barnovits, the young workers.

The costs were great. By the latest estimates, it took three million rubles (\$4.6 million) to build a kilometer of track. Because of cold and the delicate permafrost conditions, construction cost 75 percent more than in the western parts of the Soviet Union.

To lure workers to the project, the state offered generous three-year contracts averaging 20,000 rubles above wage and benefit packages in milder climates.

For 10 years, the goal never wavered: Get the railroad completed on time. The first deadline was 1983, but that slipped forward to 1984. That September, even though a major 9.3-mile tunnel through the Buryati Mountains was still under construction, the project was declared finished, and the rail project, once the center of national attention, dropped from sight.

Now the subject has been resurrected in the Soviet press, but this time the news is not so good. "Why

Kiosk Pakistan Seeks Pact Approval

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan asked India on Wednesday to speed approval of a treaty to insure peace between the two neighbors, which have gone to war three times in the past 40 years.

"Pakistan is keen to conclude the proposed no-war pact with India," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who cannot be identified under government rules. The pact has been under discussion since 1982.

He said Islamabad "remains ready to reconcile the few remaining differences between the Pakistan and Indian drafts of the proposed treaty."

9 Are Killed By Gunman In England

HUNGERFORD, England — A man armed with an automatic rifle went on a shooting rampage Wednesday in this southern market town, killing at least nine persons and wounding 14, the police said.

The mass killing was believed to be the first of its kind in Britain.

Four hours after the carnage started, the police surrounded an area near a school in Hungerford, where the gunman was believed to have taken refuge. It was not immediately clear if he was holding hostages.

"The gunman was just strolling along the road, shooting at anything that moved," said Barbara Morley, who lives in the Berkshire town 60 miles (95 kilometers) west of London.

The British Broadcasting Corp. quoted the police as saying he was a 30-year-old antique weapons dealer.

"He was blasting away at anything that moved," said Jim Hardy, a Hungerford resident. "Kids playing in their gardens ran inside screaming."

Witnesses said the gunman was dressed in combat fatigues with a pistol on his hip and an assault rifle slung across his chest.

The incident apparently began when he fired at a cashier in a glass booth at a gasoline station in nearby Wiltshire. She was showered with glass but not badly injured.

He drove his car to Hungerford, where he started firing at other people, said Inspector Bob Sawyer of the Wiltshire police.

The police said that on reaching Hungerford, the gunman entered a house and shot and killed its occupant. As they closed in, he set fire to the house and escaped through the back door.

One officer was killed and two of the injured were in serious condition, according to the police.

A woman found dead with gun-shot wounds in a forest 10 miles west of Hungerford also was a victim of the gunman, the police said.



A youth at the site where Rudolf Hess is to be buried in Wunsiedel, West Germany, leaving a card with the last words Hess spoke at his 1946 trial in Nuremberg. The mayor of Wunsiedel fears the grave may attract neo-Nazis.

Hess Note, Tests Point To Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — A British official said Wednesday that autopsy tests indicated that Rudolf Hess, the former Nazi leader, had died from asphyxiation after wrapping an electrical cord around his neck.

A note found on Hess in the garden of Spandau Prison in West Berlin indicated that he had committed suicide, although his son and lawyer challenged the official account that Hess, once the deputy to Hitler, had taken his own life.

"I cannot imagine that," his son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, said. "He held out so long, and now this."

Anderson Purdon, a British diplomatic spokesman, said that while some laboratory tests were still to be completed, "the primary cause of death has been determined to be asphyxiation."

Hess died Monday at 93 after nearly 41 years in prison.

Mr. Purdon added: "The note

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Alcoholics Can Blame Their Genes, New Research Indicates

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alcoholism runs in families, a fact recognized since ancient times. Although familial alcoholism has long been attributed to an inherited "weak character," until recently most researchers thought it was almost entirely the result of environmental influences: imitation of parental drinking habits, poverty and other social and family pressures.

However, studies conducted in the last 15 years, including a 1972 study of 69 hospitalized alcoholics in St. Louis, Missouri, and their siblings and ongoing studies of twins and adopted children in Scandinavia, have shed important new light on alcoholism's genetics.

The findings indicate that for at least half the 10 million alcoholics in the United States, hereditary factors overwhelmingly determined their development of the disease. Researchers have identified as important influences such inherited characteristics as how an individual metabolizes alcohol, hormonal and behavioral effects of alcohol and tolerance of high levels of alcohol in the blood.

On average, as Swedish studies of adopted children showed, the children of alcoholics are four times more likely than other children to become alcoholics. This risk prevails even if the children are adopted early in life by people who do not abuse alcohol.

Rather than implying that some people are doomed to alcoholism, the findings suggest new ways to identify those at risk and to help prevent them from becoming alcoholics.

Just as people who have inherited a predisposition for developing coronary heart disease can take precautions, those at risk of developing alcoholism can learn to recognize potential problems and modify their drinking behavior accordingly.

First and foremost, the children — and grandchildren — of alcoholics must be aware of the risk to their health. In a recent U.S. survey, 16.6 percent of the respondents said that one or both of their parents were alcoholics, but only 3 percent knew that the children of alcoholics faced an increased risk of developing the disease.

Yet, the findings suggested, lack of awareness can increase the chances of alcoholism developing. In the survey, the children of alcoholics who did not know of their higher risk drank three times as much and seven times as often as those who knew they might be predisposed to alcoholism.

In other words, simply knowing about the risk helped the grown children of alcoholics to control their own drinking better.

Even if you are not the child of an alcoholic but are a blood relative of one, the risk is formidable. At an alcoholism conference early this year, Dr. Theodore Reich of the Alcohol Research Center at Washington University in St. Louis described his study, conducted from 1978 to 1983, of 243 alcoholics and their families.

Among the 202 men, 38 percent had alcoholic fathers and 21 percent had alcoholic mothers, 57 percent had alcoholic brothers and 15 percent had alcoholic sisters, 32 percent had alcoholic sons and 19 percent had alcoholic daughters.

Of the 41 women, the rates of alcoholism among their parents, siblings and children were similar. Familial alcoholism tends to develop early in life, Dr. Reich found. By age 25, 32 percent of the sons of the alcoholic fathers in the study had become alcoholics; of the sons of alcoholic mothers, half had become alcoholics by age 25.

At this rate, Dr. Reich projected, by age 40, more than half of the men and women with one alcoholic parent will have developed the disease; among those with two alcoholic parents, 60 to 65 percent will be likely to have it.

By contrast, for individuals in the general population, alcoholism will eventually develop in about 3 percent of the women and 8 to 10 percent of the men, national health statistics show.

In separate studies described by Dr. Donald W. Goodwin of the University of Kansas Medical Center, it was shown that even if their parents were

Guatemala Peace Plan Will Fail If Contra Aid Is Stopped, U.S. Says

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided that a regional peace plan for Central America cannot work unless the United States provides long-term support for the rebels in Nicaragua, perhaps even months after a cease-fire, a senior U.S. official has said.

At the same time, the administration sought to change the skeptical tone of its remarks about the Guatemala accord.

The senior official spoke Tuesday, a day after the State Department conducted an intensive review of the peace plan signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala.

He disputed the notion that the United States wanted to sabotage the pact. Some diplomats from the region have suggested that Washington is so distrustful of the accord it would like it to fail.

U.S. envoys to the five Central American nations that signed the accord met Monday in Washington with high administration officials. The official said that they were back in the region on Tuesday, telling Central American leaders of Washington's concerns.

However, he said that they would also be emphasizing the Reagan administration's interest in supporting the agreement.

"We want to try and work with it and we are not against it," the official said.

Referring to Central American leaders, he said, "If any of them think we are trying to subvert the agreement it is crucial they understand we are not."

The official said, however, that the agreement could not succeed unless the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, continued to receive U.S. support.

That, he said, would keep pressure on Nicaragua to carry out the terms of the accord and would allow time to assess whether the Sandinistas were sincere in agreeing to allow the democratic initiatives called for in the peace plan.

The United States, which had earlier offered its own peace plan, has instead been forced to focus on

the accord signed by the presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala.

The administration's principal concern, U.S. officials have said, is that Nicaragua will not abide by the accord or any agreements it makes on details that have been left to further negotiation.

"One of the worst results," the official said, "would be to achieve a good treaty which fails because we do not support the resistance, which is a crucial part of the pressures on Nicaragua to make them keep their promises."

The official said that aid to the contras should continue until Nicaragua allowed such democratic guarantees as a free press and the unimpeded operation of opposition political parties.

The plan calls for a cease-fire throughout the region on Nov. 7. The aid required after that date would be military aid if there still was fighting, the official said, or nonmilitary aid to keep the contras in operation if a cease-fire was holding.

Oil, Peace Are Linked

Nicaragua said Tuesday that it did not have the oil it needed for the rest of the year and that failure to obtain it would weaken efforts to achieve peace with the contras. The Associated Press reported from Managua.

"The situation is critical. Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado said. He called on 'countries who are friends and supporters' to resolve the problem.

Mr. Ramirez said that Nicaragua needed 1.6 million barrels of crude oil for the rest of the year. Nicaragua lacks hard currency reserves to buy oil on the world market.

Unless the oil is obtained, he said, "we will be facing serious problems and our peace efforts that are unfolding in Central America will be weakened."

The Soviet Union, which last year provided about 4 million barrels — about 40 percent of Nicaragua's annual needs — wants to hold Soviet bloc shipments to that level, the government said.

Switzerland Allows Easier U.S. Access to Information

Reuters

BERN — Switzerland announced legal changes on Wednesday, to take effect Oct. 1, that would allow U.S. criminal investigators faster and easier access to information in usually secret Swiss bank accounts.

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry, Jörg Kistler, said Switzerland would curb the use of a clause in a 1977 treaty on "legal assistance" that allows those under investigation to delay handing over information on the ground that it may hurt Swiss interests.

The change would not affect cases involving other countries, such as an attempt by the Philippine government to recover funds belonging to Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president.

Beginning Oct. 1, only Swiss nationals and foreigners with Swiss residence permits or who own companies registered in Switzerland would be able to contend that cooperation with the U.S. authorities would harm Swiss interests.

To speed things up, they would also now be required to appeal within 10 days of hearing of the assistance request rather than using it as a last-ditch blocking attempt when all other routes have failed.

Mr. Kistler said the move was unlikely to have implications for a U.S. attempt to obtain information on Swiss bank accounts alleged to have been linked with the Iran-contra affair, in which profits from U.S. arms sales to Iran were used to fund anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua.

The Federal Court in Lausanne was to hear appeals Thursday regarding the U.S. request for legal assistance in that case.

Ex-Senator Tower Forms Lobbying Concern in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After finishing his role as head of a special review board on the Iran-contra affair, and after turning down an offer to head the Central Intelligence Agency, John G. Tower has joined the crowd of past government officials who form lobbying and consulting firms in the capital.

The former Republican senator from Texas announced Tuesday the formation of Tower, Eggers & Greene Consultants Inc., with offices in Washington and Dallas, specializing in planning for banking and corporate finance.

"In this most uncertain political and economic climate," he said, "we intend to serve our clients by drawing upon our many years of varied experience in analyzing the issues, developing a responsive strategic plan and bringing it to a successful conclusion."

Joining Mr. Tower are Paul W. Eggers, former general counsel to the Treasury Department, and Timothy G. Greene, who served as executive assistant to the chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

China to Take Refugees Back

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Vietnamese refugees who have come by boat from China will be sent back in several groups beginning Saturday, Chinese and Hong Kong negotiators agreed Wednesday.

The New St.-Tropez: Topless but Also Bardot-less

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

ST.-TROPEZ, France — A horrified Brigitte Bardot has fled to a secluded villa in the parched hills above this fishing village she made famous.

In the wilting August heat, sluggish throngs of tourists shuffle along the quay gazing at the monster yachts; others meander idly through stores with names like Sweatshirts on a waterfront that resembles a vast T-shirt outlet.

"No road crosses St.-Tropez," wrote the novelist Colette five decades ago, in a more patrician era. "Only one takes you there and it doesn't go far. If you want to leave, you have to retrace your footsteps. But would you like to leave?"

This summer, a reasonable man finding himself here might scream "Yes!" to Colette's query. For St.-Tropez, which once played a central role in the French imagination, has been overwhelmed and engulfed by tourism, by what some disdainfully call "the democratization of the beaches."

The fading myth of St.-Tropez goes back to 1954, when Françoise Sagan's novel "Bonjour Tristesse" opened vistas of sexual freedom for young Frenchmen and women.

The village has been engulfed by tourism, by what some disdainfully call 'the democratization of the beaches.'



The book was quickly followed by Miss Bardot's screen appearance in "And God Created Woman," similarly situated in the Mediterranean village where she and the director Roger Vadim had long vacationed.

St.-Tropez was "in," and the leading lights of literature, film and politics rushed to be seen here.

Georges Pompidou, while prime minister of France, could be glimpsed playing a languid game of boules, a sort of lawn bowling, under the plane trees on the dusty

Place des Lices, while Miss Bardot and Gunther Sachs, the heir to the Opel car fortune, staged uproarious cake fights in the adjacent Café des Arts.

In 1964, women bathers for the first time exposed their breasts on Pampelona Beach outside St.-Tropez, starting a topless trend that spread to the rest of France and much of the world.

Yet for an "in" place, nothing fails like popular success. Miss Bardot recently railed in a magazine interview at "the genuine invaders"

who have made the scene in St.-Tropez "fairly depressing." She declared, "It's no longer the St.-Tropez I knew."

Now, on the Place des Lices in the evenings, a two-piece band belts out an all-purpose international medley of songs like "Viva España," "It's Now or Never" and Viennese waltzes for the day trippers before they head back to their campsites.

To keep St.-Tropez from sinking irretrievably, Dr. Jean-Michel Couve, a chain-smoking cardiologist and the village's mayor, is trying to broaden its tourist season beyond the hot months, upgrade its clientele and give it a larger role, notably as a business meeting place. A convention center is planned.

"We got more and more people with little spending power who just wanted to see Brigitte Bardot and Roger Vadim," said Dr. Couve. "Which meant that the people with real spending power left or holed up in their villas. I would rather have one tourist who spends 1,000 francs than 1,000 tourists who spend one franc."

On any summer day, said the mayor, St.-Tropez, which has a population of 6,200, has 110,000 visitors, only half of whom stay overnight.

Dr. Couve, a Gaullist who was elected four years ago, plans to gradually close off streets to traffic because "otherwise there will be no more St.-Tropez, because the cars will asphyxiate us."

An insomniac, he said he had sometimes risen at 2 A.M. to galvanize slow-moving garbage collectors charged with cleaning up after the tourist hordes.

Dr. Couve is struggling with lo-

cal hotel owners to try to persuade them to stay open beyond October for the convention business. He is similarly struggling with the village's dwindling population of fishermen to convince them of the virtues of raising, not catching, fish as a new local industry.

"It is indispensable that young people be able to find employment here and not go off to Spain or the Alps to work in the off-season," said the mayor, noting that unemployment in St.-Tropez rises to 13.6 percent in the nonsummer months.

Otherwise we will lose them."

In some sense, St.-Tropez has been a victim of its original message, a message of leisure and sensuality that has ripped out from the exclusive Bardot-Sagan-Vadim circle to the mass of Frenchmen.

Except for American students on their first trip to Europe, no one stays, for example, at the bare breasts on Tahiti and Pamplona beaches. A democracy of nakedness prevails.

As for Dr. Couve, he has a temporary solution for dealing with the stresses of summer in St.-Tropez. He will shortly be going on vacation in Bali.

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Herald Tribune

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A Homemade Sanction

The largest strike ever in South Africa is in its second week, and tension is building. Talks had opened between the black National Union of Mineworkers and the white-run coal and gold companies to discuss ways to reduce violence that has accompanied the strike. But on Tuesday the NUM broke off the talks at word that police were firing at strikers. It seems that several hundred thousand workers are out and that major parts of an industry that provides most of South Africa's foreign exchange earnings are shut down.

Unions are the principal organized bodies permitted to blacks under apartheid — a reflection less of white enlightenment than of a wish to secure an orderly workplace. Still, it takes immense skill and courage to organize a work stoppage on any scale, even in the highly unionized mining sector. The unions lack resources and cannot provide strike pay; hardship facilities recruitment of strike-breakers; the companies have greatly preferred access to police and courts. In this strike, the miners, who earn a fifth of what white miners make, are asking for increases in the 30 percent range, plus other improve-

ments. The companies — such as the Anglo-American Corporation, internationally known as an outpost of South African progressivism — offer a smaller percentage increase. In addition, supervisory jobs are to be opened to black miners.

The items in contention in this strike are economic, but the strike goes to the essentially political question of how blacks will fight white oppression. This is why whites were reluctant to permit workers a body for collective self-expression in the first place. Now that the miners' strike is under way it is becoming a major test of power in a country in which other forms of black assertion are rigidly proscribed.

For several years, foreigners have been preoccupied by the issue of applying economic sanctions to South Africa to force internal change. It is often asked whether foreigners should be taking steps whose heaviest costs are borne by others — by blacks in South Africa. In this strike it is blacks who are applying a sanction by withholding their labor and who, bravely, are themselves bearing the great costs.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Moment of Truth

The war in Nicaragua has reached the moment of truth. The new Central American peace initiative forces Sandinista leaders and President Reagan to choose between the prospect of more fighting and the risks of peace. There is every hard-headed reason for Mr. Reagan to choose the diplomatic path toward peace.

This is perhaps his last chance to seek a settlement and the benefit it can bring. Unless he makes a sincere effort to bargain, he may wind up a double loser: getting no money from Congress for the contras and no concessions from the Sandinistas. If, however, he enters into serious talks, he could wrest real gains for the democratic opposition within Nicaragua. Finally, by supporting the Central American plan, he could strengthen elected governments in the region.

So far, all Mr. Reagan has accomplished is to antagonize his own supporters on the right flank, who fear selling out the contra rebels, without winning friends in Congress. He first gave half-hearted backing to a peace plan fashioned by House Speaker Jim Wright, and then a still more equivocal blessing to the initiative endorsed by the five Central American presidents.

Why, after years of resisting negotiation, did Mr. Reagan finally come around? Skeptics think it was because he knows that, without at least a gesture toward negotiation, the administration cannot persuade Congress to approve new military aid to the contras when the current appropriation expires Sept. 30. That suspicion is unmistakably underscored by the abrupt resignation of Philip Habib, the president's Central America negotiator.

If Mr. Reagan's diplomatic initiative is only a gesture or a feint, he could wind up without funds for the contras and without any gains in bargaining with the Sandinistas. But if the administration presses negotiations, real progress is possible. Among the concessions Mr. Reagan could seek are guarantees for press, religious and other freedoms in Nicaragua, a climate in which divergent views could survive.

Negotiating would also allow Mr. Reagan to advance a cherished objective: strengthening the security of democratic regimes in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica. The elected presidents of all four countries dislike and distrust the Sandinistas. But all have made plain their interest in an end to both the contra war and the frenzied arguments over U.S. intervention. Indeed, the position of El Salvador's president, José Napoleón Duarte, would be reinforced by signing an agreement with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, in that it would legitimize both governments.

There is evidence the Sandinistas themselves are divided on the peace plan. Mr. Ortega went to Fidel Castro for support on it. Mr. Ortega reportedly is opposed by Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez, whose police last Sunday beat up demonstrators and jailed human rights monitors. A clever negotiating strategy could exploit these divisions and help the Sandinista pragmatists.

If Mr. Reagan does not follow the negotiating path, there is only one explanation: Rather than take his own risks for peace, he prefers to pass the mess on to his successor.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

And Sow It With Salt

"Hitler, for the first time since he came to power, did not speak or make a public appearance," William Shirer wrote in an entry in his "Berlin Diary" for May Day 1940. "His deputy, Rudolf Hess, spoke in his place — from the Krupp munition works at Essen. He kept referring to Mr. Hambro as 'that Jew, Mr. Hambro'."

That was the atmosphere in the Germany that Mr. Hess and his colleagues had created, and that was the way they used to talk about people who got in their way. (Mr. Hambro was a Norwegian political leader who opposed the Nazi takeover of his country.) Earlier in his career, Mr. Hess had put his signature to the Nuremberg Laws, which stripped Jews of their rights as citizens and helped pave the way for their extermination.

That act in itself would seem to make rather trivial the controversy in the last decades of Rudolf Hess's life over whether he should continue to be imprisoned. He was, from 1967 until his death Monday at the age of 93, the lone inmate of Spandau Prison in West Berlin, where the four powers occupying Germany locked up a number of prominent war criminals.

He had been in one prison or another since 1941, the year he made a bizarre, unauthorized flight to Britain apparently to try to make peace between Germany and that country. At his trial after the war, he was unrepentant about his service to Hitler. The only defense that could be made of him was that he was mad or semimad, but the evidence on both counts was ambiguous. The Soviet Union, which had wanted him hanged, refused all efforts by the Western powers to let him go. It is perhaps a good sign that the efforts of Mr. Hess's family to free him could strike in many people a feeling of sympathy for them as human beings; that was something Rudolf Hess and his followers tried to deny their victims.

Mr. Hess made several attempts at suicide. On Tuesday a prison guard found him with an electrical cord around his neck; the autopsy should determine whether that was the cause of death. With his last inmate gone, Spandau Prison will be razed. It is seen by some neo-Nazis as a shrine, which should be justified not just for razing it but for sowing the ground with salt.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

The Soviets Are Next Door

Whether the Americans with their show of force can really do anything to maintain the shipping lanes open is doubtful. If Iran should attack a U.S. ship, the Americans would find it difficult to employ sufficient force against Iran to seriously weaken the Islamic Revolution, if for no other reason than that the Soviet Union is right next door and would hardly allow it. The only way out of the Gulf stalemate is for both superpowers to agree on a political settlement. Whatever measures one superpower takes unilaterally can and will be blocked by the other.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

With each explosion of a mine in the Gulf, the price of oil goes up. So does the bill to the American taxpayer. We are in the Gulf because we are hostage to political pressures. We are paying more for the pump because of that and we will be canceling important social programs in the future to pay the bill for frigates, aircraft

carriers and fighter planes being pressed into escort duty for private companies — most of which are not American.

— Howard Klenberg in The Miami News.

Left to Rot to Death in Berlin

The death of Rudolf Hess [removed] one of the very few relics of Berlin's status as a four-power city. The Russians still have their war memorial to guard in the British sector, their place on the air traffic commission and their right to drive around West Berlin in military vehicles, just as the Western allies drive around East Berlin regardless of East Germany's appropriation of the Soviet sector as its capital. Insofar as Hess's death ends both a personal indignity and a dispute between East and West, it may be seen as a positive development. But there is also room for shame that a man who ceased decades ago to be a threat to anyone except himself was left to rot for 46 years because they could not come to terms about him while he lived.

— The Guardian (London).

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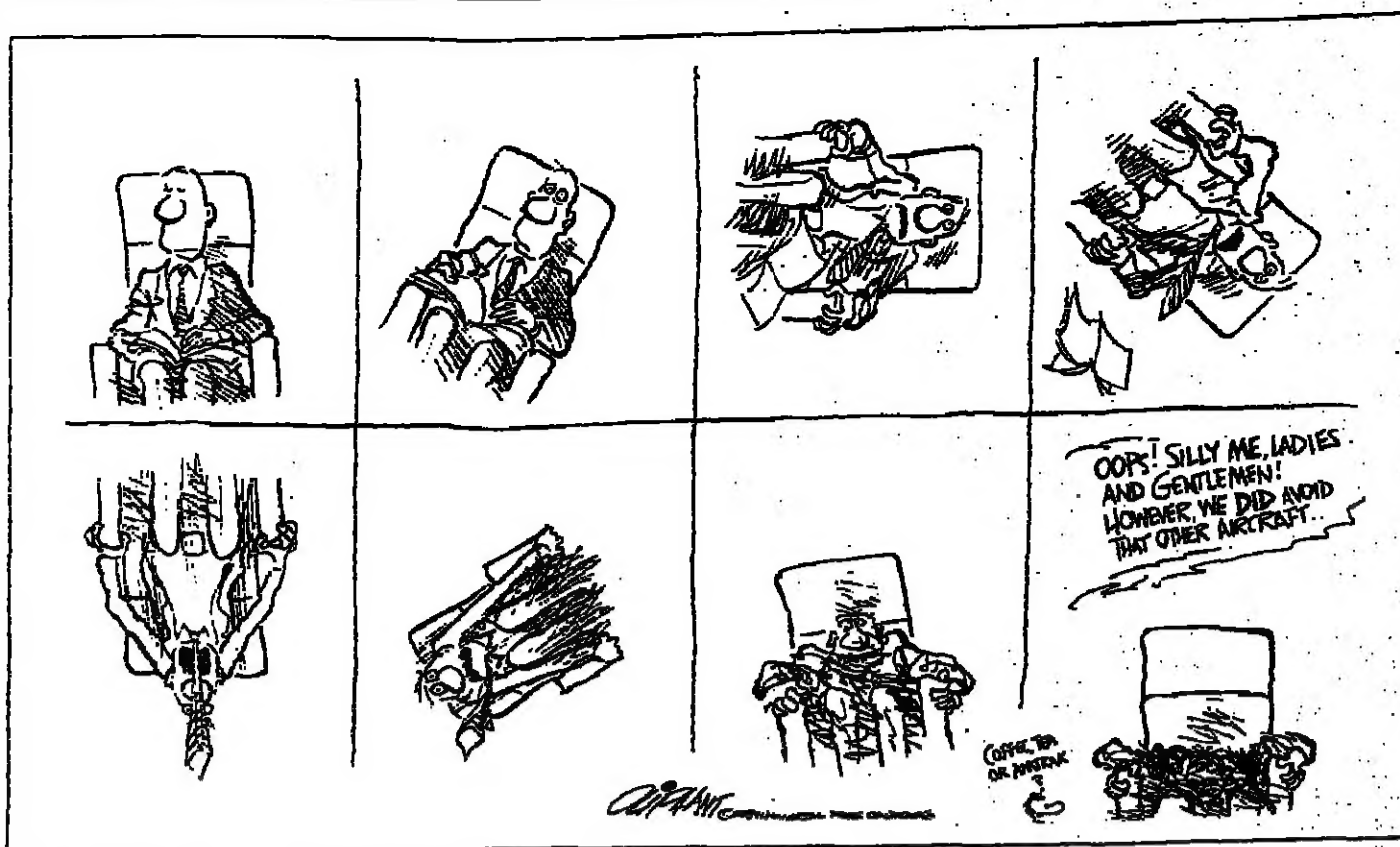
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OPINION



South Korea Is Paying for Its Anti-Labor Policies

By Felice D. Gaer

NEW YORK — The labor protests sweeping South Korea, including the occupation this week of Hyundai factories by 20,000 workers, are the result of years of denial of labor rights. It is time Seoul began to guarantee these basic standards.

Embodied by President Chun Doo Hwan's political concessions last month, workers in every economic sector have begun to demand labor rights. Yet for years, the Chun government has actively collaborated in repressing workers. Laws effectively limit union formation, prevent strikes and localize conflicts. Enterprises that have a "serious impact on the national economy" are exempted from constitutional guarantees of the rights to organize and bargain collectively.

The average work week, 50 hours, is longer than that in any other country, according to the International Labor Organization. In the garment industries, it is often 90 hours. Weekly wages, ranging from \$30 to \$80, are the lowest in 20 industrial countries surveyed in February by the U.S. Labor Department. Workers suffer the highest accident rate of any industrial country. Few unions have been allowed to form, and any that are not affiliated with the government-backed Federation of Korean Trade Unions have been dissolved. Government-supported thugs have sent hundreds of workers to hospitals. Labor demonstrators, often convicted in one-minute trials, comprise about half of all political prisoners. Many of them are beaten, given electric shocks or tortured with pepper water. Although the security forces have shown uncharacteristic restraint during recent strikes, no laws have been changed, and the apparatus of repression stands ready.

Despite promises of reform from President Chun and Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party's candidate to succeed him, democratic advocates continue to be sent to jail. The government has also shown bad faith by planning increases in its riot police force and failing to release all political prisoners. President Chun proposed this week that labor disputes be

settled without government intervention. That is not sufficient. Left unchecked, management will continue to send thugs to abuse demonstrators and will illegally fire and blacklist organizers.

South Korea's workers need protection. The government should change its laws to permit unions to form and join national federations. It should also establish minimum wage and hour standards and safe working conditions. Other countries could encourage Seoul to proceed with its long-promised application to join the International Labor Organization. The United States

should remind Seoul that our laws stipulate that our trading partners comply with internationally recognized labor rights. Toward that end, the U.S. Trade Representative should revoke South Korea's trade privileges but continue to keep its labor practices under review.

President Chun has raised hopes for democratic changes, including protection of labor and human rights. When Americans and others, consider buying South Korean goods, they should keep in mind the conditions under which they are produced.

The writer is executive director of the New York-based International League for Human Rights. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Some Still Compete by Exploiting Children

TRAPPED by locked doors and barred windows, 19 persons died in a fire that swept a small factory in a Bangkok suburb one night last week. The victims, part of a work force of 30 producing leather goods, had bedded down for the night on three floors of their factory. Their normal work day was from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. On that night they had worked till 1 A.M.

In the teeming metropolitan areas of Third World cities, it is not uncommon for men, women and children to spend long hours. Nor is it unusual for workers to spend 24 hours a day in a factory or a factory compound. The workers who died in the Bangkok fire, many of them rural migrants, did not earn enough to pay for housing. Wages were between \$20 and \$30 a month, with the lower pay going to 13- and 14-year-olds. Huge Southeast Asian textile and electronic industries thrive on the exploitation of unmarried young women.

A Brookings Institution economist recently predicted that the American steel industry cut wages in half to meet foreign competition. Why stop there?

If the highest priority in international commerce were to beat the competition, the United States should also consider putting a large number of high-school-age children to work full-time; abolishing rules and practices that save lives and limbs on the job; giving manufacturers greater leeway to pollute the environment at work and in the community.

There is a better choice. Rather than adjust the U.S. standard of living to that of nations with lower standards, America can help them raise their standards. Most people would abstain from buying a foreign-made shirt or blouse if they knew it was stained with the sweat of exploited children. But most consumers are uninformed.

In any case, the whole burden of making moral choices in the huge international marketplace should not be left to consumers. That principle was recognized as early as 1890, when the U.S. Congress banned the import of goods by convict labor.

— Charles D. Gray, executive director of the AFL-CIO's Asian-American Free Labor Institute, writing in The New York Times.

Sichuan's Fertile Farms Hold a Lesson for America

By Neal R. Peirce

XIANDU, China — When Lu Li Yin smiles — and he does, often — a colony of wrinkled wrinkles radiates from the farmer's eyes.

After a lifetime cultivating the same rice paddy and wheat fields that his father and grandfather tilled before him, after surviving the lean days of collectivization, Mr. Lu, 51, qualifies as a "rich" Sichuan Province farmer. The commune that took all his produce was disbanded with the reforms. He has been nine years since Zhao Ziyang, then the Sichuan community party boss and now China's prime minister and acting chairman of the Communist Party, chose neighboring Guanghan County to introduce the free-market oriented agricultural reforms that have since spread throughout China.

Mr. Lu hesitated at first. What if the reforms failed? Could he be accused of bourgeois behavior, labeled a "capitalist road" but as the collectivists were dissolved and as free city markets proliferated, his fears faded. On a sultry summer morning, he sat and talked about how dramatically his life has improved.

The evidence surrounded us. On one side was his traditional thatched-roof farm building, divided into the

family kitchen, a pigpen and a chicken coop. Opposite in the courtyard stood a new two-story brick building where Mr. Lu's two sons and their wives have ample four-room apartments.

Behind Mr. Lu's pigpen is the family's biogas pit. Into it go cow and sheep manure and all the farm's human and animal waste. The fermentation process creates methane gas that provides all the family's cooking and lighting needs. There are 1.5 million biogas pits in Sichuan Province, 4.5 million across China. In Mexico and many other Third World countries, peasant women spend up to half their days scavenging for wood for cooking. But not on Lu Li Yin's "self-sufficiency" farm.

The varied crops, the closed biologic loop of Sichuan farms made me think: Do these remote villages have something to tell troubled farm communities in the United States?

Only 50 or 60 years ago, U.S. farms were far smaller and self-sufficient. Farmers kept all sorts of animals, raised a variety of crops, took food and lumber from their own land, spun their own wool. Today, the perils of "monoculture" — the dependence on one crop, on pesticides, fertilizers, heavy equipment, bank loans and risky international markets to make it all work — have generated interest in more diversified agriculture. For example, more than 6,000 farmers met in Des Moines, Iowa, last winter for a conference on potential crops, livestock, and farm-based processing.

In the United States the big farm machinery and chemical companies pushed specialization. In China, it was the state and the Communist Party that insisted on "developing mostly grain" and adhering to state-set production targets. Whether from the right or the left, the prescriptions turned out, in time, to be catastrophic.

If the Chinese model suggests anything, it is that smallness, diversity, the closed biologic loop and a farmer's reliance on ingenuity in developing markets may have more promise than might be thought.

notes Marty Strange of the public-interest Center for Rural Affairs in Nebraska. It is possible to pay for land by farming it. "We made loans in 1979 to beginning farmers that was a disaster," he said. "That is not true today."

There is a chance that before it is allowed to turn over this vast land inventory — a part of the national patrimony — Congress will be forced to justify itself. Among others, Senator Patrick Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and Representative Tim Johnson, Democrat of South Dakota, are exploring an idea that could expand the opportunity for beginning farmers and still help the FCS.

Using suggestions from Mr. Strange and from Gene Severens of the Walbridge, Nebraska, farm advocacy center, they are working on legislation that would help the FCS by having the Farmers Home Administration purchase the land from the FCS inventory. The money could go directly to the FCS districts with the biggest inventories, and thus the biggest cash-flow problems, while the Farmers Home Administration would be under orders to do its utmost to distribute the excess land to young or beginning farmers who can qualify for federal loans.

That runs counter to the ideology of an administration that finds the social orientation of the Farmers Home Administration offensive. But putting Americans on the land, inspiring and renewing a sense of stewardship and community, is as good an idea in 1987 as it was 200 years ago.

The Washington Post.

ferociously crowded. Millions are able, as the saying goes, "to leave the land but not the village."

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Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Swampy Dealings

WASHINGTON — The majority report of the Committee on Agricultural Expenditures of the House of Representatives, published (on Aug. 19), vigorously attacks the Department of Agriculture for its relations with the Florida Everglades drainage project, declaring that the Department has been working in the interests of land dealers and not in the interest of the public. The Everglades project was the scheme of a private company to drain a large tract of the swamp lands known as the "Everglades" and to sell them to settlers. Certain residents in Florida brought charges to the effect that agents dispatched by the Department to investigate the feasibility of the scheme sent in official reports which were drawn up entirely in the interests of the company, and misrepresented the possibility of making the lands fit for habitation.

1937: Disease in China

WASHINGTON — While official circles here were discussing possibility of joint action with Britain and France to protect the International Settlement at Shanghai without reaching any decision, the outbreak of cholera, dysentery and smallpox in widely scattered areas of China was reported. One American report stated that Asiatic cholera had broken out in Hongkong. British refugees arriving in Kobe, Japan, from China are exposed to the danger of infection from smallpox developed by Japanese civilians in the same ship, according to reports received by the State Department. Cholera has started at Canton. There is a growing danger of epidemic in Shanghai, where food, sanitation and water supply problems are being aggravated daily.

OPINION

The United States Has Need Of More Passion in Politics

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — This department has been inundated with mail fulminating about near-misses. Not the frequency of dangerous close calls in the sky, brought to the front burner by the invasion of President Ronald Reagan's helicopter space, but about the illogical name given to such activity.

Do not call them near-misses, these sticklers for terminological exactitude insist; the almost-accidents are complete misses, on the old theory that any miss is as good as a mile. Call them by

ESSAY

their right name: near-collisions. They demand that I, as a language maven, point out that a near-miss can only denote a girl entering puberty.

This fleet of solecisms is tried in this political space to introduce the decline of political passion. The near-miss letter-writers are not really angry; they are mock-serious, enjoying the pose of defending the English language from Philistines of sloppy usage. In the same way, a lot of the old zip has gone out of the public discourse. Examples:

We chastise Mr. Reagan for softness on the hostage ransom, and hawks are dismayed at his confusion about contra support, but the general attitude is that he is a decent fellow who means well. God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb, and Mr. Reagan must have had something to do with the economic boom he presides over.

We chastise the Casey-Poindexter-North appeasement ring that brought disgrace to the Reagan administration, and some of us want prosecutors to set an example that will prevent future adventurism behind a president's back, but no Watergate bloodlust is felt.

Liberals silently brood at the willingness to reduce the deficit by raising taxes, and conservatives less silently mutter about the need to reduce the deficit by cutting expenditures, but the consensus is less emotional than cerebral, and jousting about a constitutional convention to bring off a balanced budget amendment causes loud snoring in civic classes.

Each side of the single-issue set, ordi-

narily on the verge of genuine anger, seems eager to make a direct-mail stimulus out of the nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, but the judge is not cooperating in presenting himself as a turn-back-the-clock villain, and even organized labor is embarrassed at trying to work up class hatred over a class act.

The foreign policy establishment thunders against open-ended involvement in the Gulf, but too many of its doves want to protect Arab friends and too many of its hawks do not want to be drawn in by pure Russophobia, and in the resulting cognitive dissonance the complainers are reduced to wishing that the administration would explain a muddy mess with impossible clarity.

What happened to the 1960s fear of Barry Goldwater and the looting of Lyndon Johnson? Where is the 70s hatred of Richard Nixon and disgust at Spiro Agnew and contempt of Jimmy Carter? Happily, all gone. Not even Fidel Castro or Ayatollah Khomeini generate the same juices; only Ayatollah Khomeini is left, and he has to issue a decree to get a rousing "day of hatred" observed.

Americans are better off without the hatreds and burning resentments of the recent past, and politics is a nicer place without the *ad hominem* of negative campaigning. But there is a world of difference between destructive anger and productive passion, and here comes a pitch for an overturn of the fashionably cool and a turning up of the heat.

The United States is only six months away from presidential primaries. The Democrats, with the Edward Kennedy wing unopposed, offer little in the way of new ideas or colorful banners: the muted, not-too-expensive liberalism of the Michael Dukakis-Paul Simon-Jesse Jackson crowd has only a smidgen more passion than the neoliberal, family-cheering protectionism of the Richard Gephardt-Mario Cuomo bunch.

From Republicans, we hear only the cries of hawks who say they will keep us out of war, and the squabbling of supply-siders about how many tax cuts can dance on the head of the Federal Reserve Board; they sport the appropriate scowl, but so far attract only mock-serious support.

Each party needs a passionate partisan willing to stop peeping over policy differences in the name of unity. Only the excitement of ideology — controversial ideas in a plan of action — will infuse each party with the message to win the slightest ahead.

Summon up the blood and stretch the nostril wide; the next president of the United States will be the anti-consensus candidate who stirs up ad-ventures and arrests the decline of passion. All the rest will complain of their near-misses with destiny.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Censorship in Saudi Arabia

Regarding the two-part opinion column on the July 31 riots in Saudi Arabia (Aug. 11 and 12) by Maher A. Hamed:

I have lived in Saudi Arabia for five years and can attest to the fierce regional tension between the Najdis, the Bedouin tribal families of Riyadh, and the Hijazis, the merchant families of Jeddah.

It simply wouldn't do for Mr. Hamed to try to paper over this fact of Saudi history. Nor is it wise to minimize the discontent among the Shiites of the Eastern Province. I had students from

that region come to class without the ghutra, the Saudi national headress, to show their rebellion and contempt.

As to the efficiency of the Saudi security forces, which numbers quite a few illiterates among its ranks, ask any expatriate who lived there about their alleged efficiency and he will laugh at the idea.

Mr. Hamed, an apologist for the Saudi regime, could not dare publish one word of criticism of any aspect of Saudi life in his homeland. And it is this total suppression of political and human freedoms that plays into the hands of Iranians. In the absence of democratic

institutions, Riyadh will continue to be buffeted by the winds of change. Even Mr. Hamed's "efficient" security forces will not, for long, protect a medieval system still living in the 7th century.

DEAN BATROUKHA, Chamby, Switzerland.

Mr. Hamed boasts of his country's effective handling of the news of the recent Mecca riot. It was the absolute success of absolute censorship. Coverage was confined to Saudi press reports and Saudi films of Iranian "provocations" and of restrained security force reactions. Where was the free press? Its silence has not served us well; in the long run it will not serve Saudi Arabia and regional stability.

Foreign correspondents in Israel, who usually flock to dramatic stories, neglected Israeli Arabs who returned from Mecca and told the Israeli press, including the English-language Jerusalem Post, that Saudi troops had opened fire on Iranians and that Saudi security men had clubbed to death Badr Za'arura, from a village near Nazareth. He was on a street on the way to a store. Fellow villagers buried him near Mecca.

Mr. Hamed's report that, unlike the 1979 crisis, this time the Shiite community of Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province didn't show the "slightest sign of identity" with Iran, is fine. That's only his report. Mr. Hamed's article asserts there is Saudi stability in the face of the recent Mecca riot. Fine. It's time for the country to conduct an open inquiry into the riots. It is time to drop the impenetrable soft curtain.

JOSEPH LERNER, Jerusalem.

Hammer on Hammer: Recounting Life on a Grand Scale

In response to Ronald Kessler's review of "Hammer" (Books, June 9):

Autobiography is a subtle yet seemingly simple art form. What the reader has a right to expect is candor and incisive storytelling. It is also the most difficult of literary labors in which to achieve unvarnished truth. I ought to know; I've read hundreds of them for my biographical researches. I even edited a book, "We Speak for Ourselves" (Doubleday, 1950), with more than 60 of the finest and most fulfilling chapters out of autobiography. I am aware of the concealments, half-truths, blurred memories, distortions, rationalizations and ego peccadilloes inherent in the medium.

We have been fortunate of late in seeing first-rate autobiographies. Chuck Yeager's and Lee Iacocca's are among them — and so is "Hammer." Armand Hammer's newly published autobiography. Here is a testimonial to a life lived

on a grand scale, most of it contributing to the economic, political and cultural well-being of our "one world."

The charge being made against "Hammer" is that the author claims too much credit for himself. Is humility necessary to accomplishment? Do autobiographers not have the right to set the record straight against hostile charges?

Armand Hammer is a man filled with delight in his 70 years of astonishing accomplishment in economics, politics and art. He has no time for humility. He would find it a waste of energy in his indecomitable concept that "one person can help." Humility is not a necessary ingredient in getting those things that need doing. It is only a crowd pleaser, a reviewer pleaser, a social leveler. In "Hammer," he details his failures but also rejoices in his successes.

IRVING STONE, Beverly Hills, California.

GENERAL NEWS

Kurdish Rebels Kill 25 In Village, Turkey Says

Reuters

ANKARA — Kurdish rebels armed with automatic weapons, bazookas and grenades killed at least 25 people Tuesday night in a village in southeastern Turkey, the Anatolian News Agency reported Wednesday.

Officials blamed the raid, which occurred in Kilickaya, a village near the town of Erzurum in Siirt Province, on insurgents of the outlawed Workers Party of Kurdistan.

The agency said one group of guerrillas approached the village shortly before midnight and shot and killed two armed village guards.

At the same time, another group attacked the village from a different direction, killing at least 23 people and wounding more than 30.

Most of the victims of the raid were from three families of military and civilian officials, including Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut and the

regional governor, Hayri Kozakoglu, had gone to the village. Mr. Kozakoglu was appointed last month to coordinate security after a series of attacks by the rebels, who are fighting for autonomy for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds.

Since the beginning of the year, Kurdish rebels have concentrated their attacks on civilians.

Officials say the insurgents aim to break links between what they call Kurdistan and the central government in Ankara. They also hope to destabilize the area, the officials say, and frighten villagers into joining the rebel cause.

The highest death toll in the rebels' three-year war for autonomy was in an attack in June, when 31 people were killed, including 14 children, in the southeastern village of Pinarlik in Mardin Province, near the Syrian border.

Official reports say the rebels responsible for this and other attacks have been caught or killed.

Lange Quits Foreign Post To Be Education Chief

United Press International

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, in a surprise move, announced Wednesday that he was giving up his post as foreign minister to become minister of education.

Russell Marshall was named foreign minister, as well as disarmament and arms control minister, a post created by anti-nuclear legislation approved in June.

The legislation bans the entry into New Zealand ports of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The United States suspended New Zealand from a regional defense alliance because of the country's anti-nuclear stance.

Mr. Marshall, a Methodist cleric,

gymnast before he entered Parliament in 1972, was once dubbed "the red reverend" by the former prime minister, Sir Robert Muldoon.

Education was a strong issue in national elections on Saturday, in which Mr. Lange's Labor Party retained its 15-seat majority in the 97-member Parliament.

But observers said Mr. Lange's move to give up the foreign minister post came as a surprise.

"I believe it is an issue which is of paramount importance," Mr. Lange said, referring to education. "It is something on which the government will be judged in the next term."

In other cabinet appointments, Robert J. Tizard, the outgoing minister of energy, was named minister of defense, replacing Frank O'Flynn, who is retiring.

The architect of New Zealand's economic policy, Roger Douglas, remains as minister of finance, with two new associate ministers, Michael Cullen and David Butler.

One of the most ardent supporters of the Labor Party's anti-nuclear policy, Helen Clark, who had been widely considered a candidate for minister of disarmament, was appointed minister of housing and minister of conservation.

GLASNOST: As Tracks Rust, Soviet Press Questions 'Heroic' Rail Project

(Continued from Page 1)

are rails rusting on the BAM? One headline in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said, referring to the rail line.

In the first paragraph of the Sovetskaya Rossiya article, one of the veterans of the project put this question: Three years ago, he wrote, the "question that worried everyone was: When will we link up? Now our children have grown up, and we look at it all in another way. Where were we hurrying? What exactly did this desired link-up give the country?"

Khorogochi, a station on the line that opened in 1983, has blocks of drab nine-story buildings, a weedy playground and a shopping-cultural center where, on a Friday night in July, a discotheque played rock music for the teen-agers.

Located 49 miles from Tynda, the center of the Baikal-Amur rail network, Khorogochi is not as far-flung as the other 52 outposts on the line. Still, the view on the other side of the track is uninterrupted Siberian pine forest and, in the distance, some violet hills.

About 600 railroad workers live there with their families. The school has 220 students.

There is one major problem in Khorogochi: Only three or four passenger trains pass through in a day. For its people, as for those along other parts of the rail network, there is not enough work.

Yuri Esaulkov, the first secretary of the Tynda party committee, cited Khorogochi as an example of why the line is still supported by government subsidies that equal four times its income. According to one published figure, subsidies in 1986 equaled 140 million rubles, four times the 1981 level.

The main reason for the delay is the nightmarish engineering problems posed by the 9.3-mile tunnel through the Buryat Mountains. Geologists had warned the builders of the difficulties but, given the choice of an expensive bypass, planners took the shortest route, through a mountain compacted with frozen slush and unstable rock, cut through by a fault line.

Now, to get around the northern Muya range, trains are sent along temporary tracks that have already been ripped up and re-laid twice. The gradient of the track is so steep in places that it sometimes takes four locomotives to drag a load and engineers stand on the running boards so they can jump off in case of an accident.

Living conditions on the line vary. In Tynda, where the project had "hero" status, certain goods, such as clothing and shoes, were in better supply than in the rest of the country. That has changed somewhat recently, but on a Saturday in July the main supermarket had



Track being laid during ceremonies on the Baikal-Amur railroad line on Sept. 27, 1984.

meat to sell to a line of customers. That is not the case elsewhere. According to Sovetskaya Rossiya, meat was available last year in the village of Novaya Charsa only on holidays and only with ration cards: 3.3 pounds (1.5 kilograms) per person.

In planning for the population the project would attract, miscalculations were made all around. Planners anticipated a flood of single people: They overlooked the tendency of young people to get married and have children.

Despite the cost of transporting and training new people, plans were drawn up for a largely transient population. But many of the original Barnovits stayed and are now clamoring for a "normal life."

People came for a variety of reasons — some out of patriotism, some for the romance of life in the wilds, some for the money. The population is richer than in most places in the Soviet Union: Monthly salaries can go as high as 700 or 800 rubles, compared to the national average of 190. Many have kept apartments in the cities they came from, along with the cars they bought with their wages from work on the line.

Those who want to stay exude a pioneer spirit. "Here we can test our strength, our abilities," said one young man at an evening gathering at Tynda's first dormitory. "The most interesting thing about life here is that you can stand on

your own feet," said a young woman.

Looking back, Soviet social scientists recognize the problem of relying too heavily on enthusiasm in such building projects.

Vladimir Dyachenko, a sociologist at the Amur Integrated Research Institute in Blagoveshchensk, said: "There is a danger that in summoning people with calls like 'the motherland needs you,' in putting them to work in conditions they don't expect, what you are doing is in fact exploiting them. On the other hand, you want to have people working for motives other than money. It must be balanced."

As Mr. Gorbachev shifts the Soviet economy onto a new footing, one of his first tasks must be to redress the gross imbalances of the system. Highlighted by a more critical press, these distortions between cost and quality, plan and practice, are even more evident today than they were two years ago.

People are now bombarded daily with stories about malfunctioning railroads, nationwide shortages and, perhaps most disturbing of all to them, the low level of such basic public services as health care and housing.

These revelations have added to an impatience, already fueled by the promises held out by "restructuring." Yet so far, as interviewers in Leningrad were shocked to find out

in a recent random on-the-street survey, people could say nothing at all when asked to give positive examples of the restructuring around them.

"They pretend to pay us, and we pretend to work." This is one of the oldest Soviet jokes, which for years also summed up an implicit contract between the government and the governed. Now there is a perception that the contract has changed, but it is still not clear how.

"For years, we were working on enthusiasm alone," said a young taxi driver in Moscow. "Then that dried up. Now we are willing to work again, but for money this time. The problem is whether that has dried up, too."

Poison Pens Spell Death For Roaches in China

Reuters

BEIJING — Qingshan, a district of Inner Mongolia, has been declared the first cockroach-free zone in China after 50,000 households used pens dipped with pesticide poison to eradicate the insects, according to Xinhua, the Chinese news agency.

The agency said the cockroach population dropped from 22.2 per room to 1.37 after a campaign of pen-dipped lines that spelled instant death for cockroaches that crossed them.

On a Sunny California Day, Dark Musings Over the Gulf

By Benjamin J. Stein

LOS ANGELES — Santa Cruz, California, is a beach town of about 50,000 on the northern edge of Monterey Bay. Not as chic as Carmel, and nowhere near as rich as Santa Barbara, it is mostly a resort for middle-class and working-class people, seasoned with commuters from San Jose, university people from the magnificent state

MEANWHILE

campus in the redwoods and a goodly helping of hippies for whom the year will always be 1969.

On a recent Sunday, at the Crown College campus of the University of California, a tennis camp for youngsters was just getting started. Nine, 10- and 11-year-old boys and girls, all of them beginners, were lined up in a dormitory courtyard and being solemnly warned by counselors not to throw furniture out of the windows. On the sidelines, parents charted before getting into cars to head home.

In a large meadow overlooking Monterey Bay, children filed a line of tennis courts. They practiced their forehand and backhand while a gentle offshore breeze blew against their legs. The sun was warm but not hot.

Elsewhere on the campus, in front of Adlai E. Stevenson College, under a library with a bust of the Democratic presidential challenger, hundreds of high school girls stood in formations screaming their heads off in cheerleader camp. They were competing to see who had the most school spirit for the northern California regional United Spirit Association camp.

In town, on the beach in front of the Dream Inn (yes, that is its real name), young men and women in tuxedos and long dresses played volleyball on the sand, waiting for a wedding to take place on the same sand. Farther down the beach, only a few yards from a large rock covered with legally protected sea lions, a flotilla of surfers paddled out to sea in wetsuits, then rode the surf back to shore as far as they could.

At Mellis Market on Mission Street, the clerk told me that he had just about run out of charcoal. "It seems as if everybody in town is cooking on the grill tonight," he said with a smile.

As I looked at these scenes, because Santa Cruz has been my "other" home for 15 years, I had an eerie feeling. I watched the children and grownups at play, and heard about the journey of the tanker Bridgeton journey through the Strait of Hormuz, and then heard surmises about whether the Gas Prince would make it safely to port or be blown up and half of the United States Navy's Gulf squadron with it.

I smelled the mesquite smoke from barbecue fires and heard about America's endless meddling without any

good result in the Iran-Iraq quagmire. As I saw the sights and smells of a perfect Sunday afternoon, then heard the news from Washington, my eerie thought was that the scenes around me were like those of peaceful life in America before Pearl Harbor.

They were such lovely, heartwarming scenes — such fragile views of happiness in a cruel world — that they kept striking me as prewar scenes.

In a world as filled with such flames as the Gas Prince, they were too precious, too gossamer to last.

It also seemed that these images of peace were too precious to lose. Repeated millions of times in every city and hamlet across the United States this summer, they must not be allowed to be extinguished by scenes of war, without the most imperative reasons. And that makes me think of the people who run the country and what they should be considering.

Since these scenes of peace hang in the balance, does the United States really need to be sticking its nose into the Iran-Iraq war, which it already knows is being waged by madmen who do not mind dying?

Considering the value of boys and girls growing up and going to soccer camp without having to worry about whether their fathers or brothers will come home in a box or be buried at sea, do Americans really need to put that chip on their shoulder and see if Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini or President Saddam Hussein wants to knock it off?

Seeing as how oil has been flowing out of the Gulf for eight years of Iran-Iraq warfare without the United States sending in sailors or marines, why do people in America suddenly need to risk having terrified parents and distracted brothers and sisters?

I am sure there are high reasons of state for having the U.S. Navy on patrol in a zone where trouble is guaranteed. But are these reasons as valid, as heavy in the balance of human life as having a nation at peace — a nation with afternoons filled with such concerns as whether we or our neighbors are better barbecuers, and which team will cheer the loudest and who can ride the longest on a wave?

A nation at peace is so perfect and so tangible, its beauty so obvious, that such beauty should be risked only for an equally tangible necessity. Is there anything so important about getting the blood of young American men into Gulf waters that it outweighs the banal images of peace on a Sunday afternoon? Maybe so, but you cannot see it from Santa Cruz.

The writer, who lives in Los Angeles, was a speechwriter for Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

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20-8-87

21-8-87

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	3/4 1994	High	Low	Close Quo
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(Continued)									
27-28	Contig	2.03	3.3	13	1515	27	27	27	27
28-29	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
29-30	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
30-31	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
31-32	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
32-33	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
33-34	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
34-35	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
35-36	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
36-37	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
37-38	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
38-39	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
39-40	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
40-41	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
41-42	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
42-43	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
43-44	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
44-45	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
45-46	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
46-47	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
47-48	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
48-49	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
49-50	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
50-51	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
51-52	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
52-53	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
53-54	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
54-55	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
55-56	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
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57-58	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
58-59	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
59-60	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
60-61	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
61-62	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
62-63	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
63-64	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
64-65	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
65-66	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
66-67	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
67-68	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
68-69	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27
69-70	Contig	2.69	5.1	11	1264	27	27	27	27

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Year	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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12 Month Past High Stock		Div.	Yld.	B/S	100 Shares	Low	High	Close	Change
									Cost
7540	41%	GEICO	1.36	11	110	172	152	125 1/2	-1 1/2
7541	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7542	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7543	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7544	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7545	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7546	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7547	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7548	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7549	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7550	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7551	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7552	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7553	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7554	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7555	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7556	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7557	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7558	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7559	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7560	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7561	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7562	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7563	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7564	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7565	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7566	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7567	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7568	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7569	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7570	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7571	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7572	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7573	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7574	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7575	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7576	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7577	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7578	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7579	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7580	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7581	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7582	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7583	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7584	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7585	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7586	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7587	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7588	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7589	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7590	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7591	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7592	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7593	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7594	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0
7595	41%	GenCorp				587	587	587	0

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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1960	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.91	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	4.01	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.78	4.85	4.92	4.99	5.06	5.13	5.20	5.27	5.34	5.41	5.48	5.55	5.62	5.69	5.76	5.83	5.90	5.97	6.04	6.11	6.18	6.25	6.32	6.39	6.46	6.53	6.60	6.67	6.74	6.81	6.88	6.95	7.02	7.09	7.16	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.44	7.51	7.58	7.65	7.72	7.79	7.86	7.93	8.00	8.07	8.14	8.21	8.28	8.35	8.42	8.49	8.56	8.63	8.70	8.77	8.84	8.91	8.98	9.05	9.12	9.19	9.26	9.33	9.40	9.47	9.54	9.61	9.68	9.75	9.82	9.89	9.96	10.03	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	11.01	11.08	11.15	11.22	11.29	11.36	11.43	11.50	11.57	11.64	11.71	11.78	11.85	11.92	11.99	12.06	12.13	12.20	12.27	12.34	12.41	12.48	12.55	12.62	12.69	12.76	12.83	12.90	12.97	13.04	13.11	13.18	13.25	13.32	13.39	13.46	13.53	13.60	13.67	13.74	13.81	13.88	13.95	14.02	14.09	14.16	14.23	14.30	14.37	14.44	14.51	14.58	14.65	14.72	14.79	14.86	14.93	15.00	15.07	15.14	15.21	15.28	15.35	15.42	15.49	15.56	15.63	15.70	15.77	15.84	15.91	15.98	16.05	16.12	16.19	16.26	16.33	16.40	16.47	16.54	16.61	16.68	16.75	16.82	16.89	16.96	17.03	17.10	17.17	17.24	17.31	17.38	17.45	17.52	17.59	17.66	17.73	17.80	17.87	17.94	18.01	18.08	18.15	18.22	18.29	18.36	18.43	18.50	18.57	18.64	18.71	18.78	18.85
1961	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.91	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	4.01	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.78	4.85	4.92	4.99	5.06	5.13	5.20	5.27	5.34	5.41	5.48	5.55	5.62	5.69	5.76	5.83	5.90	5.97	6.04	6.11	6.18	6.25	6.32	6.39	6.46	6.53	6.60	6.67	6.74	6.81	6.88	6.95	7.02	7.09	7.16	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.44	7.51	7.58	7.65	7.72	7.79	7.86	7.93	8.00	8.07	8.14	8.21	8.28	8.35	8.42	8.49	8.56	8.63	8.70	8.77	8.84	8.91	8.98	9.05	9.12	9.19	9.26	9.33	9.40	9.47	9.54	9.61	9.68	9.75	9.82	9.89	9.96	10.03	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	11.01	11.08	11.15	11.22	11.29	11.36	11.43	11.50	11.57	11.64	11.71	11.78	11.85	11.92	11.99	12.06	12.13	12.20	12.27	12.34	12.41	12.48	12.55	12.62	12.69	12.76	12.83	12.90	12.97	13.04	13.11	13.18	13.25	13.32	13.39	13.46	13.53	13.60	13.67	13.74	13.81	13.88	13.95	14.02	14.09	14.16	14.23	14.30	14.37	14.44	14.51	14.58	14.65	14.72	14.79	14.86	14.93	15.00	15.07	15.14	15.21	15.28	15.35	15.42	15.49	15.56	15.63	15.70	15.77	15.84	15.91	15.98	16.05	16.12	16.19	16.26	16.33	16.40	16.47	16.54	16.61	16.68	16.75	16.82	16.89	16.96	17.03	17.10	17.17	17.24	17.31	17.38	17.45	17.52	17.59	17.66	17.73	17.80	17.87	17.94	18.01	18.08	18.15	18.22	18.29	18.36	18.43	18.50	18.57	18.64	18.71	18.78	18.85	
1962	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.91	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	4.01	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.78	4.85	4.92	4.99	5.06	5.13	5.20	5.27	5.34	5.41	5.48	5.55	5.62	5.69	5.76	5.83	5.90	5.97	6.04	6.11	6.18	6.25	6.32	6.39	6.46	6.53	6.60	6.67	6.74	6.81	6.88	6.95	7.02	7.09	7.16	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.44	7.51	7.58	7.65	7.72	7.79	7.86	7.93	8.00	8.07	8.14	8.21	8.28	8.35	8.42	8.49	8.56	8.63	8.70	8.77	8.84	8.91	8.98	9.05	9.12	9.19	9.26	9.33	9.40	9.47	9.54	9.61	9.68	9.75	9.82	9.89	9.96	10.03	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	11.01	11.08	11.15	11.22	11.29	11.36	11.43	11.50	11.57	11.64	11.71	11.78	11.85	11.92	11.99	12.06	12.13	12.20	12.27	12.34	12.41	12.48	12.55	12.62	12.69	12.76	12.83	12.90	12.97	13.04	13.11	13.18	13.25	13.32	13.39	13.46	13.53	13.60	13.67	13.74	13.81	13.88	13.95	14.02	14.09	14.16	14.23	14.30	14.37	14.44	14.51	14.58	14.65	14.72	14.79	14.86	14.93	15.00	15.07	15.14	15.21	15.28	15.35	15.42	15.49	15.56	15.63	15.70	15.77	15.84	15.91	15.98	16.05	16.12	16.19	16.26	16.33	16.40	16.47	16.54	16.61	16.68	16.75	16.82	16.89	16.96	17.03	17.10	17.17	17.24	17.31	17.38	17.45	17.52	17.59	17.66	17.73	17.80	17.87	17.94	18.01	18.08	18.15	18.22	18.29	18.36	18.43	18.50	18.57	18.64	18.71	18.78	18.85		
1963	1.49	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.91	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	4.01	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.78	4.85	4.92	4.99	5.06	5.13	5.20	5.27	5.34	5.41	5.48	5.55	5.62	5.69	5.76	5.83	5.90	5.97	6.04	6.11	6.18	6.25	6.32	6.39	6.46	6.53	6.60	6.67	6.74	6.81	6.88	6.95	7.02	7.09	7.16	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.44	7.51	7.58	7.65	7.72	7.79	7.86	7.93	8.00	8.07	8.14	8.21	8.28	8.35	8.42	8.49	8.56	8.63	8.70	8.77	8.84	8.91	8.98	9.05	9.12	9.19	9.26	9.33	9.40	9.47	9.54	9.61	9.68	9.75	9.82	9.89	9.96	10.03	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	11.01	11.08	11.15	11.22	11.29	11.36	11.43	11.50	11.57	11.64	11.71	11.78	11.85	11.92	11.99	12.06	12.13	12.20	12.27	12.34	12.41	12.48	12.55	12.62	12.69	12.76	12.83	12.90	12.97	13.04	13.11	13.18	13.25	13.32	13.39	13.46	13.53	13.60	13.67	13.74	13.81	13.88	13.95	14.02	14.09	14.16	14.23	14.30	14.37	14.44	14.51	14.58	14.65	14.72	14.79	14.86	14.93	15.00	15.07	15.14	15.21	15.28	15.35	15.42	15.49	15.56	15.63	15.70	15.77	15.84	15.91	15.98	16.05	16.12	16.19	16.26	16.33	16.40	16.47	16.54	16.61	16.68	16.75	16.82	16.89	16.96	17.03	17.10	17.17	17.24	17.31	17.38	17.45	17.52	17.59	17.66	17.73	17.80	17.87	17.94	18.01	18.08	18.15	18.22	18.29	18.36	18.43	18.50	18.57	18.64	18.71	18.78	18.85			
1964	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.91	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	4.01	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.78	4.85	4.92	4.99	5.06	5.13	5.20	5.27	5.34	5.41	5.48	5.55	5.62	5.69	5.76	5.83	5.90	5.97	6.04	6.11	6.18	6.25	6.32	6.39	6.46	6.53	6.60	6.67	6.74	6.81	6.88	6.95	7.02	7.09	7.16	7.23	7.30	7.37	7.44	7.51	7.58	7.65	7.72	7.79	7.86	7.93	8.00	8.07	8.14	8.21	8.28	8.35	8.42	8.49	8.56	8.63	8.70	8.77	8.84	8.91	8.98	9.05	9.12	9.19	9.26	9.33	9.40	9.47	9.54	9.61	9.68	9.75	9.82	9.89	9.96	10.03	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	11.01	11.08	11.15	11.22	11.29	11.36	11.43	11.50	11.57	11.64	11.71	11.78	11.85	11.92	11.99	12.06	12.13	12.20	12.27	12.34	12.41	12.48	12.55	12.62	12.69	12.76	12.83	12.90	12.97	13.04	13.11	13.18	13.25	13.32	13.39	13.46	13.53	13.60	13.67	13.74	13.81	13.88	13.95	14.02	14.09	14.16	14.23	14.30	14.37	14.44	14.51	14.58	14.65	14.72	14.79	14.86	14.93	15.00	15.07	15.14	15.21	15.28	15.35	15.42	15.49	15.56	15.63	15.70	15.77	15.84	15.91	15.98	16.05	16.12	16.19	16.26	16.33	16.40	16.47	16.54	16.61	16.68	16.75	16.82	16.89	16.96	17.03	17.10	17.17	17.24	17.31	17.38	17.45	17.52	17.59	17.66	17.73	17.80	17.87	17.94	18.01	18.08	18.15	18.22	18.29	18.36	18.43	18.50	18.57	18.64	18.71	18.78	18.85				
1965	1.63	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.91	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.96	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	4.01	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.64	4.71	4.78	4.85</																																																																																																																																																																																																													

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19th Month		High Low		Stock		Dix. Yld. P/E		30 High Low		Cm. Cons.	
9	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
10	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
11	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
12	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
13	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
14	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
15	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
16	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
17	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
18	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
19	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
20	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
21	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
22	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
23	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
24	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
25	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
26	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
27	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
28	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
29	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
30	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
31	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
32	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
33	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
34	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
35	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
36	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
37	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
38	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
39	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
40	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
41	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
42	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
43	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
44	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
45	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
46	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
47	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
48	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
49	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
50	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
51	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
52	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
53	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
54	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
55	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
56	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
57	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
58	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
59	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
60	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
61	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
62	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
63	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
64	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
65	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
66	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
67	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
68	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
69	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
70	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
71	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
72	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
73	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
74	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
75	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
76	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
77	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
78	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
79	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
80	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
81	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
82	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
83	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
84	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
85	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
86	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
87	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
88	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
89	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
90	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
91	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
92	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
93	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
94	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
95	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
96	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
97	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
98	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
99	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21
100	14%	87%	Sub Corp	1.32	4.3	21	23	71%	83%	27	21

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General Foods to Reduce Staff, Streamline 3 Product Sectors

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—General Foods Corp., a part of Philip Morris Cos., said it would eliminate most of its corporate staff and create separate operating companies to run its three lines of business.

General Foods, whose brand names include Kool-Aid, Maxwell House coffee, Jell-O gelatin and Entenmann's baked goods, said Tuesday that the reorganization is intended to reduce layers of management so that its divisions can make faster and more flexible decisions. But analysts said the goal was to increase profits.

Analysts estimated that the company would save \$150 million a year from the staff reductions. Under the reorganization plan, each of General Foods' three product sectors would become a separate operating company that would report directly to the parent.

NYSE Highs-Lows

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States			Lucky Stars		
Dresser Industries			2nd Quarter		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	1,790	1,550	
Revenue	750.4	Net Income	10.2	10.2	
Per Share	1.00	Per Share	0.67	0.67	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.37	Qtr Over Qtr	0.37	0.37	
Months			1st Half		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	3,200	2,710	
Revenue	2,200	Net Income	20.8	20.8	
Per Share	2.93	Per Share	0.68	0.68	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.13	Qtr Over Qtr	0.13	0.13	
Fed. oil. stores			Navigator Int'l.		
2nd Quarter			2nd Quarter		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	799.1	762.0	
Revenue	2,470	Net Income	1.00	0.87	
Per Share	0.30	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.11	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.32	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
1st Half			9 months		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	1,017.0	1,017.0	
Revenue	10,500	Net Income	1.00	0.87	
Per Share	1.00	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.02	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Per Share	0.02	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Hewlett-Packard			Spacex Corp.		
2nd Quarter			2nd Quarter		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	1987	799.1	
Revenue	2,620.7	Net Income	1.00	0.87	
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.57	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.57	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Months			1st Half		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	3,440	3,170	
Revenue	5,070	Net Income	1.00	0.87	
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.57	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Kellwood			Tows 'N' Us		
2nd Quarter			2nd Quarter		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	0.14	0.14	
Revenue	139.7	Net Income	0.14	0.14	
Per Share	0.14	Per Share	0.14	0.14	
Qtr Over Qtr	0.14	Qtr Over Qtr	0.14	0.14	
Per Share	0.14	Per Share	0.14	0.14	
Langview Fibre			Zappa		
2nd Quarter			2nd Quarter		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	1,300	1,210	
Revenue	144.4	Net Income	1.00	0.87	
Per Share	1.81	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	1.81	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Months			1st Half		
2nd Quarter	1987	Revenue	2,720	2,720	
Revenue	418.1	Net Income	1.00	0.87	
Per Share	4.41	Per Share	0.09	0.09	
Qtr Over Qtr	4.41	Qtr Over Qtr	0.09	0.09	
Per Share	4.41	Per Share	0.09	0.09	

هكذا من الأصل

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
via The Associated Press

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Not used value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the designation of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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NEW HIGHS 16

IN THE HT EVERY TUESDAY

... WITH FASHION —
... THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE

Aug. 19	Inner/Mat.	Comm.
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Dollars	Chicago May 98	79
	Chicago Plus 97	79

Pounds Sterling

Import/Export	Compuat	Moist Bit
Abbey Mill 91 Gb	9.58	21.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 92 Gb	9.63	21.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 93 Gb	9.68	21.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 94 Gb	9.73	21.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 95 Gb	9.78	21.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 96 Gb	9.83	21.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 97 Gb	9.88	21.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 98 Gb	9.93	21.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 99 Gb	9.98	21.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 100 Gb	10.03	22.03 91.26
Abbey Mill 101 Gb	10.08	22.09 91.26
Abbey Mill 102 Gb	10.13	22.15 91.26
Abbey Mill 103 Gb	10.18	22.21 91.26
Abbey Mill 104 Gb	10.23	22.27 91.26
Abbey Mill 105 Gb	10.28	22.33 91.26
Abbey Mill 106 Gb	10.33	22.39 91.26
Abbey Mill 107 Gb	10.38	22.45 91.26
Abbey Mill 108 Gb	10.43	22.51 91.26
Abbey Mill 109 Gb	10.48	22.57 91.26
Abbey Mill 110 Gb	10.53	22.63 91.26
Abbey Mill 111 Gb	10.58	22.69 91.26
Abbey Mill 112 Gb	10.63	22.75 91.26
Abbey Mill 113 Gb	10.68	22.81 91.26
Abbey Mill 114 Gb	10.73	22.87 91.26
Abbey Mill 115 Gb	10.78	22.93 91.26
Abbey Mill 116 Gb	10.83	22.99 91.26
Abbey Mill 117 Gb	10.88	23.05 91.26
Abbey Mill 118 Gb	10.93	23.11 91.26
Abbey Mill 119 Gb	10.98	23.17 91.26
Abbey Mill 120 Gb	11.03	23.23 91.26
Abbey Mill 121 Gb	11.08	23.29 91.26
Abbey Mill 122 Gb	11.13	23.35 91.26
Abbey Mill 123 Gb	11.18	23.41 91.26
Abbey Mill 124 Gb	11.23	23.47 91.26
Abbey Mill 125 Gb	11.28	23.53 91.26
Abbey Mill 126 Gb	11.33	23.59 91.26
Abbey Mill 127 Gb	11.38	23.65 91.26
Abbey Mill 128 Gb	11.43	23.71 91.26
Abbey Mill 129 Gb	11.48	23.77 91.26
Abbey Mill 130 Gb	11.53	23.83 91.26
Abbey Mill 131 Gb	11.58	23.89 91.26
Abbey Mill 132 Gb	11.63	23.95 91.26
Abbey Mill 133 Gb	11.68	24.01 91.26
Abbey Mill 134 Gb	11.73	24.07 91.26
Abbey Mill 135 Gb	11.78	24.13 91.26
Abbey Mill 136 Gb	11.83	24.19 91.26
Abbey Mill 137 Gb	11.88	24.25 91.26
Abbey Mill 138 Gb	11.93	24.31 91.26
Abbey Mill 139 Gb	11.98	24.37 91.26
Abbey Mill 140 Gb	12.03	24.43 91.26
Abbey Mill 141 Gb	12.08	24.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 142 Gb	12.13	24.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 143 Gb	12.18	24.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 144 Gb	12.23	24.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 145 Gb	12.28	24.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 146 Gb	12.33	24.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 147 Gb	12.38	24.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 148 Gb	12.43	24.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 149 Gb	12.48	24.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 150 Gb	12.53	25.03 91.26
Abbey Mill 151 Gb	12.58	25.09 91.26
Abbey Mill 152 Gb	12.63	25.15 91.26
Abbey Mill 153 Gb	12.68	25.21 91.26
Abbey Mill 154 Gb	12.73	25.27 91.26
Abbey Mill 155 Gb	12.78	25.33 91.26
Abbey Mill 156 Gb	12.83	25.39 91.26
Abbey Mill 157 Gb	12.88	25.45 91.26
Abbey Mill 158 Gb	12.93	25.51 91.26
Abbey Mill 159 Gb	12.98	25.57 91.26
Abbey Mill 160 Gb	13.03	25.63 91.26
Abbey Mill 161 Gb	13.08	25.69 91.26
Abbey Mill 162 Gb	13.13	25.75 91.26
Abbey Mill 163 Gb	13.18	25.81 91.26
Abbey Mill 164 Gb	13.23	25.87 91.26
Abbey Mill 165 Gb	13.28	25.93 91.26
Abbey Mill 166 Gb	13.33	25.99 91.26
Abbey Mill 167 Gb	13.38	26.05 91.26
Abbey Mill 168 Gb	13.43	26.11 91.26
Abbey Mill 169 Gb	13.48	26.17 91.26
Abbey Mill 170 Gb	13.53	26.23 91.26
Abbey Mill 171 Gb	13.58	26.29 91.26
Abbey Mill 172 Gb	13.63	26.35 91.26
Abbey Mill 173 Gb	13.68	26.41 91.26
Abbey Mill 174 Gb	13.73	26.47 91.26
Abbey Mill 175 Gb	13.78	26.53 91.26
Abbey Mill 176 Gb	13.83	26.59 91.26
Abbey Mill 177 Gb	13.88	26.65 91.26
Abbey Mill 178 Gb	13.93	26.71 91.26
Abbey Mill 179 Gb	13.98	26.77 91.26
Abbey Mill 180 Gb	14.03	26.83 91.26
Abbey Mill 181 Gb	14.08	26.89 91.26
Abbey Mill 182 Gb	14.13	26.95 91.26
Abbey Mill 183 Gb	14.18	27.01 91.26
Abbey Mill 184 Gb	14.23	27.07 91.26
Abbey Mill 185 Gb	14.28	27.13 91.26
Abbey Mill 186 Gb	14.33	27.19 91.26
Abbey Mill 187 Gb	14.38	27.25 91.26
Abbey Mill 188 Gb	14.43	27.31 91.26
Abbey Mill 189 Gb	14.48	27.37 91.26
Abbey Mill 190 Gb	14.53	27.43 91.26
Abbey Mill 191 Gb	14.58	27.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 192 Gb	14.63	27.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 193 Gb	14.68	27.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 194 Gb	14.73	27.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 195 Gb	14.78	27.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 196 Gb	14.83	27.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 197 Gb	14.88	27.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 198 Gb	14.93	27.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 199 Gb	14.98	27.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 200 Gb	15.03	28.03 91.26

Deutsche Marks

Import/Export	Compuat	Moist Bit
Abbey Mill 91 Gb	9.58	21.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 92 Gb	9.63	21.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 93 Gb	9.68	21.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 94 Gb	9.73	21.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 95 Gb	9.78	21.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 96 Gb	9.83	21.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 97 Gb	9.88	21.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 98 Gb	9.93	21.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 99 Gb	9.98	21.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 100 Gb	10.03	22.03 91.26
Abbey Mill 101 Gb	10.08	22.09 91.26
Abbey Mill 102 Gb	10.13	22.15 91.26
Abbey Mill 103 Gb	10.18	22.21 91.26
Abbey Mill 104 Gb	10.23	22.27 91.26
Abbey Mill 105 Gb	10.28	22.33 91.26
Abbey Mill 106 Gb	10.33	22.39 91.26
Abbey Mill 107 Gb	10.38	22.45 91.26
Abbey Mill 108 Gb	10.43	22.51 91.26
Abbey Mill 109 Gb	10.48	22.57 91.26
Abbey Mill 110 Gb	10.53	22.63 91.26
Abbey Mill 111 Gb	10.58	22.69 91.26
Abbey Mill 112 Gb	10.63	22.75 91.26
Abbey Mill 113 Gb	10.68	22.81 91.26
Abbey Mill 114 Gb	10.73	22.87 91.26
Abbey Mill 115 Gb	10.78	22.93 91.26
Abbey Mill 116 Gb	10.83	22.99 91.26
Abbey Mill 117 Gb	10.88	23.05 91.26
Abbey Mill 118 Gb	10.93	23.11 91.26
Abbey Mill 119 Gb	10.98	23.17 91.26
Abbey Mill 120 Gb	11.03	23.23 91.26
Abbey Mill 121 Gb	11.08	23.29 91.26
Abbey Mill 122 Gb	11.13	23.35 91.26
Abbey Mill 123 Gb	11.18	23.41 91.26
Abbey Mill 124 Gb	11.23	23.47 91.26
Abbey Mill 125 Gb	11.28	23.53 91.26
Abbey Mill 126 Gb	11.33	23.59 91.26
Abbey Mill 127 Gb	11.38	23.65 91.26
Abbey Mill 128 Gb	11.43	23.71 91.26
Abbey Mill 129 Gb	11.48	23.77 91.26
Abbey Mill 130 Gb	11.53	23.83 91.26
Abbey Mill 131 Gb	11.58	23.89 91.26
Abbey Mill 132 Gb	11.63	23.95 91.26
Abbey Mill 133 Gb	11.68	24.01 91.26
Abbey Mill 134 Gb	11.73	24.07 91.26
Abbey Mill 135 Gb	11.78	24.13 91.26
Abbey Mill 136 Gb	11.83	24.19 91.26
Abbey Mill 137 Gb	11.88	24.25 91.26
Abbey Mill 138 Gb	11.93	24.31 91.26
Abbey Mill 139 Gb	11.98	24.37 91.26
Abbey Mill 140 Gb	12.03	24.43 91.26
Abbey Mill 141 Gb	12.08	24.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 142 Gb	12.13	24.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 143 Gb	12.18	24.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 144 Gb	12.23	24.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 145 Gb	12.28	24.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 146 Gb	12.33	24.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 147 Gb	12.38	24.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 148 Gb	12.43	24.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 149 Gb	12.48	24.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 150 Gb	12.53	25.03 91.26
Abbey Mill 151 Gb	12.58	25.09 91.26
Abbey Mill 152 Gb	12.63	25.15 91.26
Abbey Mill 153 Gb	12.68	25.21 91.26
Abbey Mill 154 Gb	12.73	25.27 91.26
Abbey Mill 155 Gb	12.78	25.33 91.26
Abbey Mill 156 Gb	12.83	25.39 91.26
Abbey Mill 157 Gb	12.88	25.45 91.26
Abbey Mill 158 Gb	12.93	25.51 91.26
Abbey Mill 159 Gb	12.98	25.57 91.26
Abbey Mill 160 Gb	13.03	25.63 91.26
Abbey Mill 161 Gb	13.08	25.69 91.26
Abbey Mill 162 Gb	13.13	25.75 91.26
Abbey Mill 163 Gb	13.18	25.81 91.26
Abbey Mill 164 Gb	13.23	25.87 91.26
Abbey Mill 165 Gb	13.28	25.93 91.26
Abbey Mill 166 Gb	13.33	25.99 91.26
Abbey Mill 167 Gb	13.38	26.05 91.26
Abbey Mill 168 Gb	13.43	26.11 91.26
Abbey Mill 169 Gb	13.48	26.17 91.26
Abbey Mill 170 Gb	13.53	26.23 91.26
Abbey Mill 171 Gb	13.58	26.29 91.26
Abbey Mill 172 Gb	13.63	26.35 91.26
Abbey Mill 173 Gb	13.68	26.41 91.26
Abbey Mill 174 Gb	13.73	26.47 91.26
Abbey Mill 175 Gb	13.78	26.53 91.26
Abbey Mill 176 Gb	13.83	26.59 91.26
Abbey Mill 177 Gb	13.88	26.65 91.26
Abbey Mill 178 Gb	13.93	26.71 91.26
Abbey Mill 179 Gb	13.98	26.77 91.26
Abbey Mill 180 Gb	14.03	26.83 91.26
Abbey Mill 181 Gb	14.08	26.89 91.26
Abbey Mill 182 Gb	14.13	26.95 91.26
Abbey Mill 183 Gb	14.18	27.01 91.26
Abbey Mill 184 Gb	14.23	27.07 91.26
Abbey Mill 185 Gb	14.28	27.13 91.26
Abbey Mill 186 Gb	14.33	27.19 91.26
Abbey Mill 187 Gb	14.38	27.25 91.26
Abbey Mill 188 Gb	14.43	27.31 91.26
Abbey Mill 189 Gb	14.48	27.37 91.26
Abbey Mill 190 Gb	14.53	27.43 91.26
Abbey Mill 191 Gb	14.58	27.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 192 Gb	14.63	27.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 193 Gb	14.68	27.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 194 Gb	14.73	27.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 195 Gb	14.78	27.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 196 Gb	14.83	27.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 197 Gb	14.88	27.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 198 Gb	14.93	27.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 199 Gb	14.98	27.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 200 Gb	15.03	28.03 91.26

Japanese Yen

Import/Export	Compuat	Moist Bit
Abbey Mill 91 Gb	9.58	21.49 91.26
Abbey Mill 92 Gb	9.63	21.55 91.26
Abbey Mill 93 Gb	9.68	21.61 91.26
Abbey Mill 94 Gb	9.73	21.67 91.26
Abbey Mill 95 Gb	9.78	21.73 91.26
Abbey Mill 96 Gb	9.83	21.79 91.26
Abbey Mill 97 Gb	9.88	21.85 91.26
Abbey Mill 98 Gb	9.93	21.91 91.26
Abbey Mill 99 Gb	9.98	21.97 91.26
Abbey Mill 100 Gb	10.03	22.03 91.26
Abbey Mill 101 Gb	10.08	22.09 91.26
Abbey Mill 102 Gb	10.13	22.15 91.26
Abbey Mill 103 Gb	10.18	22.21 91.26
Abbey Mill 104 Gb	10.23	22.27 91.26
Abbey Mill 105 Gb	10.28	22.33 91.26
Abbey Mill 106 Gb	10.33	22.39 91.26
Abbey Mill 107 Gb	10.38	22.45 91.26
Abbey Mill 108 Gb	10.43	22.51 91.26
Abbey Mill 109 Gb	10.48	22.57 91.26
Abbey Mill 110 Gb	10.53	22.63 91.26
Abbey Mill 111 Gb	10.58	22.69 91.26
Abbey Mill 112 Gb	10.63	22.75 91.26
Abbey Mill 113 Gb	10.68	22.81 91.26
Abbey Mill 114 Gb	10.73	22.87 91.26
Abbey Mill 115 Gb	10.78	22.93 91.26
Abbey Mill 116 Gb	10.83	22.99 91.26
Abbey Mill 117 Gb	10.88	23.05 91.26
Abbey Mill 118 Gb	10.93	23.11 91.26
Abbey Mill 119 Gb	10.98	23.17 91.26
Abbey Mill 120 Gb	11.03	23.23 91.26
Abbey Mill 121 Gb	11.08	23.29 91.26
Abbey Mill 122 Gb	11.13	23.35 91.26
Abbey Mill 123 Gb	11.18	23.41 91.26
Abbey Mill 124 Gb	11.23	23.47 91.26
Abbey Mill 125 Gb	11.28	23.53 91.26
Abbey Mill 126 Gb	11.33	23.59 91.26
Abbey Mill 127 Gb	11.38	23.65 91.26
Abbey Mill 128 Gb	11.43	23.71 91.26
Abbey Mill 129 Gb	11.48	23.77 91.26
Abbey Mill 130 Gb	11.53	23.83 91.26
Abbey Mill 131 Gb	11.58	23.89 91.26
Abbey Mill 132 Gb	11.63	23.95 91.26
Abbey Mill 133 Gb	11.68	24.01 91.26
Abbey Mill 134 Gb		

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مكتبة الرضا

SPORTS

Streaker Has No Place to Hide

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — In one small compensatory sense, baseball is the easy game, the forgiving game. For whatever reason, it gives, today can always be forgotten in the rush to reach tomorrow. No matter how bad you are on Tuesday, you play again on Wednesday, you're always one game or even one swing from atonement.

Instant absolution wasn't built into its core, maybe the game would simply be too exasperating to endure. Even in the World Series you get to lose three times.

And baseball lets the individual hide within the team, at least for short stretches of time, until he can catch his breath. An error is overshadowed in the team's victory. A fine catch can conceal all the runners a pitcher leaves on base. Even a bad slump can, at times, coincide with team victories.

That's why a hitting streak is perhaps the most fragile and stressful phenomenon in team sports. For the only time in baseball, a player is stripped of both of his psychological shields — he is not allowed to have a single bad day (or even an unlucky one), and he is isolated from team protection.

All alone, one man against nine, he pursues a game within the game.

That's why Paul Molitor has come to fascinate us in recent days. A way that few players have since World War II. The designated hitter of the Milwaukee Brewers has hit in 33 straight games — more than a month without a collar. Joe DiMaggio's 56-game streak dwarfs other streaks so dramatically, it's easy to miss what Molitor has accomplished.

His is the 12th-longest hitting streak since 1900. Molitor's binge is already longer than any streak in the 1950s or 1960s. In fact, since the Korean War, only Pete Rose, with his 14 consecutive games in 1978, has reached this high, lonely plateau where the whole sports world waits every day — to see if you've failed yet.

You can have a bad day or even a bad week and still hit 400 or hit 60 home runs. But a hitting streak can die, as DiMaggio's did, in a ball of line drives. That is why the streaker becomes such a romantic figure. Will he be stopped by a hot pitcher? A hot fielder? A bad umpire? Or by himself?

A leadoff man like Molitor could do his job superbly — draw a couple of walks, steal a base, hit a sacrifice fly, give himself up to advance a runner — and still end up 0-for-1.

That would be all she wrote.

The night Rose was stopped in Atlanta, he hit two rockets — one as the third baseman, another into the glove of a pitcher who barely knew he'd caught a particle of history. It took a submarine change-up on a full-count pitch (a weird selection in a lopsided game) to confound Rose in his game-ending at-bat.

Because the streaker needs all the breaks and then some, one feels he needs our goodwill, too. When Molitor kept himself alive on Monday night with a bunt hit, it seemed a nice once. Rose kept it going in '78 with a bunt that Mike Schmidt couldn't or didn't field.

"I'm happy to get my hit early," Molitor said Monday. "As the game goes on, you find yourself pressing."

That is an understatement. Molitor has had few if any advantages during his streak. His team is not in a pennant race, so he can't wrap himself in a higher quest.

The hitters behind him are good but not, fearfully, the thought of Robin Yount, Glenn Beckers and Rob Deer coming up isn't making pitchers throw Molitor fastball after fastball.

As if a hitting streak weren't enough, Molitor also has another high stake on the line. If he can stay healthy for the rest of the season — and, remember, Molitor has been the most frequently disabled star of the 1980s (visits to the disabled list in '80, '81, '84, '85, '86 and '87) — he has a shot at

enough plate appearances for the batting title. Through Monday, Molitor trailed Wade Boggs, 368 to 362.

Perhaps more important, Molitor has already succeeded in drawing saturation coverage for the first time in his distinguished but frequently overlooked 10-year career. When you play in Milwaukee and break bones almost as often as other players break bats, you don't get much ink.

True, Molitor is the only player to have five hits in a World Series game. But that glory lasted one day and was forgotten the next week when the St. Louis Cardinals snatched the '82 Series from the Brewers.

Now Molitor's tale of frustration, and his consistent excellence when he has been healthy, are far more widely known. When he's in one piece, Molitor approaches the level of George Brett. It's too bad that Molitor's reputation for hussling himself into the hospital has reached the point where the Brewers use him strictly at designated hitter to protect him from his own instincts. When you miss more than 400 games in 10 years, somebody's got to tie you down.

Since returning from the disabled list on July 16, Molitor has hit .406 (56-for-138), which is about normal for a long streak. DiMaggio hit .406 during his. But Molitor, who slashes doubles and triples, steals bases and hits best in the clutch, has also produced 55 runs and gotten on base 77 times in those 33 games.

No wonder the Brewers, who were an eyelash ahead of sixth-place Baltimore when Molitor returned to the lineup, are now within long-range sight of third-place New York.

Like Ty Cobb, Rogers Hornsby and George Sisler. Could he continue until his 31st birthday this Saturday? That would be 37 games, the sixth-best ever.

When Molitor is stopped, it will probably be far too easy for us to minimize what he's done because of that dastardly, unscientific number — 56 — the record of records in U.S. sport.

To help us give him his due, perhaps we should remember one fact. DiMaggio only had one hitting streak as long as Molitor's in his entire career. Joe DiMaggio just happened to keep going. For almost another month.



Paul Molitor



Third baseman Buddy Bell got a helping hand from pitcher Mike Dunne after Bell stumbled into the Pittsburgh dugout while chasing a first-inning foul Tuesday night in Cincinnati.

3 Athletes at Pan Am Games Accused Of Using Steroid-Masking Substance

By Michael Janofsky

NEW YORK TIMES — A day after six athletes were disqualified for testing positive for the use of banned substances in the Pan American Games, three other athletes were said to have used a substance that could hide the use of steroids.

In announcing the finding on Tuesday, Mario Vázquez Raña, the president of the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO), said that the athletes in question — he declined to identify them — would not be sanctioned because the masking substance, probenecid, is not among the 3,700 substances banned by the International Olympic Committee. But he said that he would urge the IOC to consider adding the drug to the list.

A source familiar with the findings, which are based on the athletes' urine samples, said that two of them were U.S. gold-medal winners in track and field; the source would not name them. The United States won 13 of 29 golds in men's events and 13 of 18 in women's events.

Dr. Don H. Catlin, the director of the Olympic laboratory at UCLA, which conducts drug testing for the U.S. Olympic Committee and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, said that it was most likely that athletes in strength events would use the drug. Raña also said that those who showed evidence of probenecid were not among the six who previously tested positive for banned substances.

Probenecid, a semi-synthetic form of penicillin, is often used to combat gout and venereal diseases. It is also known to inhibit the discharge of fluids, which means that evidence of steroid use may be able to be hidden in a urine sample given at the conclusion of an athlete's competition.

Catlin said he has been "hearing rumors" for several weeks about athletes using probenecid to mask steroids. As a result, his laboratory began looking for it as an indication that the sample may also contain steroids. Probenecid showed up "at least a half a dozen times," he said. "It's not likely an athlete would take probenecid for medical purposes," he said, adding that its presence serves as a "red flag" for steroid use.

Raña touched on other issues during an hour-long briefing with reporters. He said that the USOC would "have to be sanctioned" because the State Department would

Astros' Ryan Ends 8-Game Skid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Nolan Ryan, second in the National League with 190 strikeouts and third with a 2.95 earned-run average, had to wait more than two months to gain his fifth victory of the season.

The 40-year-old right-hander improved to 5-13 and broke a personal eight-game losing streak here Tuesday night by shutting out the St. Louis Cardinals over seven innings on three hits to lead the Houston Astros to a 4-0 victory.

After striking out nine and walking two for his first victory since June 12, Ryan thanked his teammates. "They probably felt worse about this streak than I did," he said. Houston had scored only 13 runs in the eight starts Ryan lost.

Dave Smith pitched two innings for his 20th save and said he felt the tension of Ryan's streak. "I don't think I've ever been that nervous before," said Smith, who has pitched in two league championship series.

"I know how bad he needed it," Milwaukee's Paul Molitor went 2-for-6, stretching his hitting streak to 33 games, but Pat Tabler singled home Carmen Castillo with the bases loaded and two out in the 12th to lift the Indians.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

on Mitch Webster's seventh-inning single, leading the Expos to their fifth straight victory.

Mets 11, Twins 2: In New York, Dwight Gooden won his 10th game of the year with home-run support from Howard Johnson, Tim Lincecum and Kevin McReynolds.

Pirates 7, Reds 4: In Cincinnati, Barry Bonds drove in three runs with two homers and teammate John Cangelosi pinch-hit a game-deciding home run in the seventh.

Padres 9, Phillies 4: In Philadelphia, John Kruk's bases-loaded single off Wally Ritchie in the 11th drove in two runs, and Benito Santiago followed with a three-run homer to beat the Phillies for San Diego.

Braves 9, Cubs 5: In Atlanta, Dion James homered and drove in four runs to help the Braves end a five-game losing streak.

Indians 9, Brewers 8: In the American League, in Cleveland, Milwaukee's Paul Molitor went 2-for-6, stretching his hitting streak to 33 games, but Pat Tabler singled home Carmen Castillo with the bases loaded and two out in the 12th to lift the Indians.

Blue Jays 2, Athletics 1: In Oakland, California, Dave Stieb won his seventh straight game as George Bell hit a two-run homer with two outs in the eighth to rally Toronto.

Tigers 11, Twins 2: In Detroit, the Tigers snapped Minnesota's four-game winning streak as Larry Herndon drove in five runs with two home runs and Jack Morris pitched a three-hitter for seven innings.

Yankees 4, Mariners 3: In Seattle, Mike Pagliaro's leadoff homer in the ninth ended New York's four-game skid and handed the Mariners their fifth straight loss.

Orioles 4, Angels 1: In Anaheim, California, Terry Kennedy homered and singled to drive in two runs, backing a combined four-hitter by Ken Dixon and John Habyan.

Rangers 3, Royals 1: In Arlington, Texas, Mark Gubicza took a three-hit shutout into the ninth before Pete O'Brien tied the score with a double and Larry Parrish won the game with a one-out, two-run homer.

Red Sox 14, White Sox 8: In Chicago, Spike Owen paced a 20-hit attack with his first four-hit game of the season and Al Nipper (8-10) won for the first time since June 28.

(AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	92	52	.639	14 1/2
Cleveland	108	52	.675	14 1/2
Boston	91	67	.571	19 1/2
Seattle	87	71	.552	23 1/2
Los Angeles	86	72	.544	24 1/2
San Francisco	85	73	.538	25 1/2
Chicago	84	74	.530	26 1/2
Minnesota	83	75	.522	27 1/2
Philadelphia	82	76	.515	28 1/2
San Diego	81	77	.508	29 1/2
Atlanta	80	78	.500	30 1/2
St. Louis	79	79	.493	31 1/2
Washington	78	80	.485	32 1/2
Calgary	77	81	.478	33 1/2
Colorado	76	82	.471	34 1/2
Arizona	75	83	.464	35 1/2
Pittsburgh	74	84	.457	36 1/2
San Jose	73	85	.450	37 1/2
Los Angeles	72	86	.443	38 1/2
San Francisco	71	87	.436	39 1/2
San Diego	70	88	.429	40 1/2
San Jose	69	89	.422	41 1/2
San Francisco	68	90	.415	42 1/2
San Jose	67	91	.408	43 1/2
San Francisco	66	92	.401	44 1/2
San Jose	65	93	.394	45 1/2
San Francisco	64	94	.387	46 1/2
San Jose	63	95	.380	47 1/2
San Francisco	62	96	.373	48 1/2
San Jose	61	97	.366	49 1/2
San Francisco	60	98	.359	50 1/2
San Jose	59	99	.352	51 1/2
San Francisco	58	100	.345	52 1/2

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	71	48	.595	0
Detroit	69	50	.579	2
New York	67	52	.562	4
Milwaukee	57	62	.479	14
Boston	54	65	.450	17
Baltimore	46	73	.385	25
Cleveland	45	74	.379	26
Minnesota	44	75	.371	27
Oakland	43	76	.364	28
California	42	77	.357	29
Kansas City	41	78	.350	30
Texas	40	79	.343	31
Seattle	39	80	.336	32
Chicago	38	81	.329	33
St. Louis	37	82	.322	34
San Francisco	36	83	.315	35
San Diego	35	84	.308	36
San Jose	34	85	.301	37
San Francisco	33	86	.294	38
San Jose	32	87	.287	39
San Francisco	31	88	.280	40
San Jose	30	89	.273	41
San Francisco	29	90	.266	42
San Jose	28	91	.259	43
San Francisco	27	92	.252	44
San Jose	26	93	.245	45
San Francisco	25	94	.238	46
San Jose	24	95	.231	47
San Francisco	23	96	.224	48
San Jose	22	97	.217	49
San Francisco	21	98	.210	50
San Jose	20	99	.203	51
San Francisco	19	100	.196	52

Transition

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	92	52	.639	14 1/2
Cleveland	108	52	.675	14 1/2
Boston	91	67	.571	19 1/2
Seattle	87	71	.552	23 1/2
Los Angeles	86	72	.544	24 1/2
San Francisco	85	73	.538	25 1/2
Chicago	84	74	.530	26 1/2
Minnesota	83	75	.522	27 1/2
Philadelphia	82	76	.515	28 1/2
San Diego	81	77	.508	29 1/2
Atlanta	80	78	.500	30 1/2
St. Louis	79	79	.493	31 1/2
Washington	78	80	.485	32 1/2
Calgary	77	81	.478	33 1/2
Colorado	76	82	.471	34 1/2
Arizona	75	83	.464	35 1/2
Pittsburgh	74	84	.457	36 1/2
San Jose	73	85	.450	37 1/2
Los Angeles	72	86	.443	38 1/2
San Francisco	71	87	.436	39 1/2
San Diego	70	88	.429	40 1/2
San Jose	69	89	.422	41 1/2
San Francisco	68	90	.415	42 1/2
San Jose	67	91	.408	43 1/2
San Francisco	66	92	.401	44 1/2
San Jose	65	93	.394	45 1/2
San Francisco	64	94	.387	46 1/2
San Jose	63	95	.380	47 1/2
San Francisco	62	96	.373	48 1/2
San Jose	61	97	.366	49 1/2
San Francisco	60	98	.359	50 1/2
San Jose	59	99	.352	51 1/2
San Francisco	58	100	.345	52 1/2

Golf

PGA Leaders

Through Aug. 16	W	L	Pct.	GB
Paul Azinger	1	0	1.000	0
Scott Simpson	2	0	1.000	0
Ben Crenshaw	3	0	1.000	0
Tom Watson	4	0	1.000	0
David Leadbetter	5	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	6	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	7	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	8	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	9	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	10	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	11	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	12	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	13	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	14	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	15	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	16	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	17	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	18	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	19	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	20	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	21	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	22	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	23	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	24	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	25	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	26	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	27	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	28	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	29	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	30	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	31	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	32	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	33	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	34	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	35	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	36	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	37	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	38	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	39	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	40	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	41	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	42	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	43	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	44	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	45	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	46	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	47	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	48	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	49	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	50	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	51	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	52	0	1.000	0
Tommy Lasorda	53	0	1.000	0
John Mahaffey	54	0	1.000	0
Greg Norman	55	0	1.000	0
Mark O'Meara	56	0	1.000	0

